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TURKISH ASSEMBLY DELEGATION CONTINUES VISIT

Malile, Thomai Meet Karaduman

AU181315 Tirana ATA in English 0750 GMT 18 Mar 87

[Text] Tirana, March 18 (ATA) -- The minister of foreign affairs, Reis Malile met today with the speaker of the Grand National Assembly of the Turkish Republic, Necmettin Karaduman and the personalities that accompany him and hold with them a cordial and friendly talk. During the meeting opinions were exchanged on the further development of the relations between Albania and Turkey and on some problems of nowadays international situation.

The minister of agriculture, Themie Thomai, had also today a warm meeting with the speaker of assembly, Necmettin Karaduman. She evaluated the upward cooperation between Albania and Turkey in different branches of agriculture and made known to the guests the achievements of our country on this field.

Present in these meetings were the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Albania in Ankara, Gjylani Shehu, and the ambassador of Turkey in Tirana, Bilal Simsir.

The delegation of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey headed by its speaker, Necmettin Karaduman, visited today in the morning the National Historic Museum in the capital, where [it] was received by the director of the Institute of History Prof. Stefanaq Pollo. The Turkish guests were acquainted in the museum with the history of the Albanian people, with its national liberation war and with the 42-years road of the socialist construction of the country. Necmettin Karaduman put a note at the book of impressions, where among others was said: "The friendly Albanian people has a rich and varied history and he expresses great feelings towards his history and culture. The museum that we just saw, this great work of precious values, is a good example in this direction."

The delegation of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey visited also the exhibition "Albania Today." Here the members of the delegation were received by the vice chairman of the State Planning Commission, Gani Qemo. During this visit they showed interest in the social-economic development of our country and in the achievements in industry, agriculture, education and culture and in other fields. They evaluated the great achievements carried out in Albania within a short period of time, relying on its own forces. "We visited with interest the exhibition," said Necmettin Karaduman." Its objects speak of the fact that Albania, within a short period of time, has carried out great achievements. Here are presented concretely the achievements and successes in the field of industry, of agriculture and of culture."

The Turkish delegation was accompanied during these visits by the chairman of the Presidency of the People's Assembly, Petro Dode, and the vice minister of foreign affairs, Sokrat Plaka.

Carcani Receives Visitors

AU181309 Tirana ATA in English 0740 GMT 18 Mar 87

[Text] Tirana, March 18 (ATA) -- The chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Adil Carcani, received yesterday the delegation of the Grand National Assembly of Turkish Republic, headed by its speaker, Necmettin Karaduman. During this meeting, which passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere the close relations between Albania and Turkey were evaluated, opinions on the further development of the relations and of the cooperation between the two countries in different fields were exchanged.

After speaking of the friendship between the two peoples, and the good relations between the two countries, Comrade Adil Carcani acquainted the guests with the social-economic development of our country and on the perspectives opened to it with the 8th Five Year Plan. He spoke also of the principled foreign policy of Albania and said that she has worked and will work for the development of the goodneighbourhood relations with the states of our region, as well as for the extension of the international cooperation on the base of sovereignty.

Necmettin Karaduman, on his part, after pointing out the friendship between our two peoples, expressed his satisfaction and that of the other members of the delegation for this beautiful and useful visit in Albania and the conviction that the relations and friendship and cooperation between the two countries will further progress in the future in the fields of trade, culture, science etc.

Present at the meeting were the vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, Vangjel Cerrava; the general secretary of the Council of Ministers, Gjon Gorishti; the vice-minister of foreign affairs, Sokrat Plaka. Present were also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic and Albania in Turkey, Gjylani Shehu, and the Ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Turkish Republic in our country, Bilal Simsir.

Delegation Tours Shkoder

AU191211 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 19 Mar 87

[Text] Tirana, March 19 (ATA) -- The delegation of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey, led by its speaker, Necmettin Karaduman, visited the city of Shkoder on March 18. The Turkish friends went to the National Exhibition of Folk Culture. During this visit they evaluated the care taken in Albania of preserving and developing the culture and rich traditions of our people in this field. "The exhibition we visited today, with its pavilion," Necmettin Karaduman said among the other things, "represents in every aspect the anicent and new culture of the people and serves as a source of inspiration for today's artists. It is very interesting and reveals very beautifully how successful have been the Albanians in preserving the features of their folk art." The Turkish delegation visited the copper wire plant. It got accquainted with the work of the workers of this plant to expand its capacity to increase production and the number of new articles. Likewise, Necmettin Karaduman and the persons accompanying him visited the ancient castle of Rozafa. In honour of the distinguished friends from Turkey, the chairman of the Presidency of the District People's Council, Adem Golemi gave a lunch, which was attended by the deputies Muho Asllani, Terezina Marubi and other comrades.

The lunch passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

In these visits the Turkish delegation was accompanied by the chairman of the Presidency of the People's Assembly, Petro Dode; the secretary of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Sihat Tozaj, and the vice minister of foreign affairs, Muhamet Kapllani.

POLITICAL CONTACTS WITH IRAN OF 'MUTUAL BENEFIT'

AU181350 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 15 Mar 87 p 5

[Editorial article: "Dialogue in Interest of Cooperation"]

[Text] The official visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria by Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati, minister of foreign affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, has ended. It is a new confirmation of the two countries' efforts for more active relations. The results of the talks show that bilateral political contacts are good, and the exchange of trips by members of the governments is of mutual benefit.

Bulgarian-Iranian ties are based on the common goals of the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, and apartheid. The two parties have common or similar positions on many international issues, which helps strengthen world peace and security. The meeting between Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati was significant. During the exchange of opinions on international affairs, Comrade Todor Zhivkov stressed the need to unite and activate all peoples in promoting peace, disarmament, and security.

The intensive dialogue between the Iranian foreign minister and Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, covered both the prospects for bilateral relations, and an exchange of views on a broad range of international issues. The road was opened to mutually beneficial cooperation, with great attention to developing ties in trade, economy, transportation, science, and technology. The two ministers were satisfied with the results of bilateral trade, and stressed that a willingness to expand it was evident. The fact that there are numerous untapped possibilities to expand cooperation gives grounds to this. The Bulgarian-Iranian Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, whose sessions define the directions for expanding economic relations and establishing many new forms of economic collaboration, has a significant role in this endeavor.

The discussion of the international situation was also helpful. The common opinion expressed was that imperialism was the main cause of the world's complex and tense situation. The threat to peace and mankind's future comes from those working for military superiority, and from their ambitions to impose their will on other peoples. The two ministers decisively condemned the arms race and voiced their backing for disarmament, primarily in the nuclear field, and for preventing the militarization of space. Minister Petur Mladenov pointed out that the USSR's peace initiatives and proposals, which our country fully supports, are the best way to avert a nuclear catastrophe. He explained the peaceful foreign policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in a well argued way, highlighting our principles goodneighborliness, understanding, and cooperation among Balkan states. Minister Mladenov expressed his serious concern over the continuing conflict between Iran and Iraq, and expressed his support for a peaceful solution to the disputed issues, while maintaining the sovereignty and legal rights of both states, free of foreign interference and in accordance with UN principles.

The Bulgarian public greets with satisfaction the results of the Iranian foreign minister's visit to our country. We are convinced that its outcome will contribute to the strengthening of mutually beneficial relations and is in the interest of peace, understanding, and our two peoples.

CPCZ CC RELEASES KORCAK FOR 'HEALTH' REASONS

LD191733 Prague CTK in English 1652 GMT 19 Mar 87

[Text] Prague March 19 (CTK) -- Twenty-two members of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee took part today in the discussion on yesterday's report of Gustav Husak on further elaborating and implementing the program of the party's 17th congress and on the party Presidium report.

The Central Committee then unanimously approved a resolution from its 5th session.

It also discussed some cadre proposals. Josef Korcak was relieved of the office of Presidium member of the party Central Committee at his own request for reasons of health. The committee appreciated his work and thanked him for the responsible discharge of party and state functions. The Central Committee elected:

-- Ladislav Adamec member of the Presidium of the party Central Committee

-- Presidium member Karel Hoffmann secretary and member of the Central Committee Secretariat

-- Miroslav Zavadil member of the Central Committee Secretariat.

The Central Committee approved the request of Dalibor Hanes to be relieved of his Central Committee membership.

CZECH NATIONAL COUNCIL APPOINTS ADAMEC PREMIER

LD201033 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1000 GMT 20 Mar 87

[Excerpt] The Czech National Council Presidium met today under Josef Kempny, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Czech National Council. In accordance with the valid laws of the Czechoslovak Federation, they discussed a request by Josef Korcak, premier of the Czech SR, to be released from his post, and expressed gratitude to him for his many years of dedicated work for the benefit of our socialist country.

It also accepted the resignation of Ladislav Adamec, first deputy premier of the Czech Government, and thanked him for his work in this post.

On the proposal of the CPCZ Central Committee and the Czech SR National Front Central Committee, the Czech National Council Presidium appointed Ladislav Adamec as the new premier of the Czech SR in accordance with the constitutional law. It then named Comrade Zdenek Horcik to the post of deputy premier of the Czech Government.

The newly appointed premier and deputy premier of the Czech SR took the ceremonial oath this morning in the old debating chamber of Hradcany. [passage omitted]

TRADE UNION COUNCIL ELECTS ZAVADIL NEW CHAIRMAN

LD191929 Prague Television Service in Czech 1830 GMT 19 Mar 87

[Text] A Central Council of Trade Unions plenary meeting took place today in Prague. The session was attended by Comrades Milos Jakes and Jindrich Polednik. Its participants discussed some cadre questions, and assessed the trade union's involvement in implementing the tasks of the Eighth 5-year Plan, in increasing the participation of working people in management, and in applying socialist principles of remuneration.

Comrade Milos Jakes informed the 18th plenary meeting's participants of the conclusions drawn by the CPCZ Central Committee fifth plenum, which included the election of Comrade Karel Hoffmann to the posts of member of the Secretariat and secretary of the party Central Committee. Jakes highly praised the work of Comrade Hoffmann who, in his 16 years as head of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement, had played a significant part in strengthening its unity, effectiveness, and activity to the benefit of socialist society and the working people. He also noted Comrade Hoffmann's important work in international trade union activity. Concurrently, he presented the plenary meeting of the Central Council of Trade Unions with a proposal by the CPCZ Central Committee to release Comrade Karel Hoffmann from his trade union duties.

Comrade Miroslav Zavadil, member of the Secretariat of the CPCZ Central Committee and until now Czechoslovak ambassador to the Soviet Union, was then elected the new chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions in a secret ballot. The 18th plenary meeting continues tomorrow.

DKP CHAIRMAN MIES ARRIVES FOR WORKING VISIT

LD192034 Prague CTK in English 1954 GMT 19 Mar 87

[Text] Prague March 19 (CTK) -- German Communist Party Chairman Herbert Mies arrived here today for a short working visit at the invitation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee.

He was greeted by Deputy Head of a Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Department Radoslav Klein at the Ruzyne Airport.

PRAGUE COURT SENTENCES ODRA RIVER POLLUTERS

LD200026 Warsaw PAP in English 2320 GMT 19 Mar 87

[Text] Prague, March 19 -- Five employees of the cement plant in Ostrava, which leaked Mazout (in November 1986) and contaminated the Odra (including the Polish section of the river) went on trial in this Czechoslovak city today.

The jury found them guilty of neglecting their duties and sentenced the plant's chief power engineer to 18 months in prison. Another of the accused was sentenced to a year in prison and the remaining three to 20 per cent wage deductions in the course of eight months.

FISCHER ADDRESSES JAKARTA FORUM ON ARMS, PEACE

LD171206 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0808 GMT 17 Mar 87

[Text] Jakarta, 17 Mar ADN -- The prevention of a nuclear war is the most urgent foreign policy task, GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer said in Jakarta today. In a lecture on the fundamental questions of GDR foreign policy in the fight for peace, arms limitation, and disarmament delivered at the Institute for Research and Development of the Indonesian Foreign Ministry, he said that the realities in the nuclear-space age require a new approach to shaping international relations.

Common sense, realism, and predictability must characterize the foreign policy actions of all states. Reliable security can be achieved only through the joint efforts of all states, regardless of their size or social order.

The Soviet proposal for the creation of a nuclear-free world by the year 2000, and the Budapest appeal to the Warsaw Treaty states corresponds to these requirements. They form a comprehensive disarmament program covering all types of arms, and can serve as the starting point for constructive negotiations with the West.

The GDR foreign minister highlighted the Reykjavik meeting's importance for further progress in disarmament. Given the requisite goodwill, far-reaching agreements are possible. Any backtracking on disarmament negotiation issues on which there had already been accord in the Icelandic capital should not be permitted, he explained.

The GDR welcomes the new, pioneering Soviet proposal for an agreement with the United States on the elimination of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe. The USSR is thus showing how to progress on the course of Reykjavik with a sense of responsibility and a willingness to compromise.

With the GDR State Council chairman's appeal to the FRG chancellor to intercede on behalf of this offer, and its proposal for the creation of a zone free of chemical and nuclear weapons in central Europe, the GDR seeks to decrease the chances of a military confrontation on the European Continent. Just like other states, the GDR too needs a peaceful environment to continue its successful political, economic, and social development; and to fulfill the exacting tasks of the 11th SED Congress, in increasing the country's prosperity.

Oskar Fischer noted the GDR's belief that peace and security in the world can no longer be guaranteed by applying regional yardsticks. Referring to developments in Asia and the Pacific, with whose states the GDR is linked in many ways, the minister said that here too efforts to lower tension in bilateral relations, to settle regional conflicts, and to promote arms limitation and disarmament have increased dramatically.

Oskar Fischer said the Treaty of Rarotonga, by which the South Pacific was declared a nuclear-free zone, is important. The GDR's active participation in the ad hoc UN committee on the Indian Ocean stems from its efforts to contribute to the consolidation of peace and security there. In his talks, it became clear that the proposals for peace, security, stability, and economic cooperation in Asia, as submitted in Vladivostok last July by General Secretary Gorbachev, are valuable steps toward solving complicated problems in that region. Thus, the ASEAN states are conducting an intensive exchange of views on the creation of a nuclear-free zone in Southeast Asia.

The minister expressed hope that the dialogue between the socialist countries of Indochina and the ASEAN states will lead to a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation. Relations with Indonesia are good, he said. The open and businesslike talks, and the signing of two agreements confirm his view that relations between the GDR and Indonesia will continue to develop for the benefit of both peoples, and in the interest of peace.

Stops Over in UAE

LD180319 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2345 GMT 17 Mar 87

[Text] Abu Dhabi 18 Mar (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer has made a stopover in Abu Dhabi on his way home from Indonesia. He met with Ya'qub al-Qindi, director of the foreign countries department at the Foreign Affairs Ministry of the United Arab Emirates [UAE]. The two politicians used the opportunity to exchange views. During their talks, they discussed current international problems and other questions of mutual interest.

WEIZ MEETS WITH BADEN-WUERTTEMBERG MINISTER

LD191801 East Belrin ADN International Service in German 1453 GMT 19 Mar 87

[Text] Leipzig, 19 Mar ADN -- Today in Leipzig, Dr Herbert Weiz, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and GDR minister of science and technology, received Martin Herzog, minister of the economy, small and medium-sized industry, and technology of the FRG state of Baden-Wuerttemberg. Weiz is in the GDR to visit the Leipzig Spring Fair.

During their talk, Dr Weiz stressed the extensive possibilities for businesslike and mutually advantageous cooperation that the fair offers. As is known, the GDR is united with all those guided by reason, realism, and goodwill, and for whom the preservation of peace is the foremost task.

Dr Weiz and Martin Herzog agreed that a favorable climate for the further development of relations between the two states can be guaranteed only through dialogue. In this sense Herzog assessed his trip to Leipzig as a direct continuation of the discussions he began last year with politicians and economic experts from the GDR.

In the course of their talks, which were conducted in a businesslike and open atmosphere, the two sides discussed concrete possibilities for practical cooperation in science, technology, and the economy.

HONECKER DECORATES KRENZ WITH PATRIOTIC ORDER

LD191337 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1207 GMT 19 Mar 87

[Text] Berlin, 19 Mar 87 ADN -- On Thursday [19 March] Egon Krenz, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received congratulations from the SED Central Committee on his 50th birthday. Erich Honecker and other members and candidate members of the Politburo conveyed the warm greetings and birthday wishes of the party and state leadership.

Congratulations also came from the People's Chamber, the GDR State Council and Council of Ministers, the National Council of the National Front, the other GDR parties and mass organizations -- among them the FDJ -- and from numerous friends and comrades-in-arms in the FDJ.

At the suggestion of the SED Central Committee Politburo and the Presidium of the GDR Council of Ministers, the chairman of the GDR State Council conferred the Patriotic Order of Merit in Gold to Egon Krenz, in recognition of his great achievements and services to society. Erich Honecker bestowed the award in the presence of the Politburo.

HONECKER VISITS LEIPZIG TRADE FAIR 15 MAR

LD151521 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0913 GMT 15 Mar 87

[Excerpts] Leipzig 15 Mar (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and other members of the GDR party and state leadership took their traditional tour of the 1987 Leipzig Spring Fair today. The fair brings together 9,000 exhibitors and visitors from over 100 countries for a week in this world trade metropolis.

Together with Erich Honecker were the members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo: Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber; Werner Felfe, Joachim Herrmann, Werner Jarowinsky, Egon Krenz, Werner Krolikowski, Guenter Mittag, Guenter Schabowski, Harry Tisch, and Gerhard Schuerer; Wolfgang Rauchfuss, Horst Soelle, and Dr Herbert Weiz, deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers; other members of the SED Central Committee, among them Horst Schumann, first secretary of the SED Leipzig Bezirk Executive; and members of the Council of Ministers. They visited exhibitors from home and abroad.

They were welcomed outside the GDR machine tool industry exhibition by Dr Gerhard Beil, GDR minister of foreign trade. In a brief address he emphasized that everything will be done to fully meet Leipzig's reputation as the center of peaceful trade, one of the world's recognized focal points of scientific-technological comparative performance appraisal as well as of contacts, negotiations, and business deals. "The participation of 9,000 exhibitors from all continents, the announced visits by buyers' delegations, businessmen, engineers, and scientists from over 100 countries as well as the level and variety of the international range of offerings in all branches of industry, testify to this."

The 152 GDR combines represented at the fair together with about 4,000 export and foreign trade enterprises demonstrate with their goods that they move "in the forefront of science and technology and meet the current demands posed by the international exchange of goods, knowledge, and achievements." This explains how, with the 1986-90 5-Year Plan's good start, and with further realization of the 11th SED Party Congress' economic strategy the GDR's potential as an efficient and reliable economic partner is expanding.

The party and state leadership's tour began at the stands of the GDR machine tool industry. With its top scientific-technological achievements, this industry contributes to the comprehensive automation of the GDR metal-working industry and is at the same time an important exporter. Today, the GDR is among the world's largest producers and suppliers of machine tools.

Rudi Georgi, minister of machine tools and processing machinery construction, cordially welcomed Erich Honecker and the other officials on behalf of this industry's nearly 150,000 workers. The GDR's combines display in Leipzig features flexible automated production systems which have great worldwide demand.

Erich Honecker thanked workers from this branch of industry for their diligence and asked that best wishes for further success in the socialist competition movement be conveyed to the teams.

The CSSR will do everything to steadily deepen economic and scientific-technological cooperation with the GDR, said Ambassador Pavel Sadovsky while welcoming the GDR officials at the joint stand of the Strojimport and Martimex foreign trade enterprises. He praised the stability of mutual trade relations and the cooperation and specialization between the fraternal countries as an expression of deepening socialist economic integration.

The ambassador presented Erich Honecker with a facsimile of a 19th century law instructing Bohemian businessmen to attend the Leipzig Fair. The general secretary expressed his thanks for the surprise gift, and wished the Czechoslovak exhibitors a successful stay at the exhibition. [passage omitted]

At the Saarland exhibition stand, Landtag President Albercht Herold greeted the GDR representative with a cordial "good luck." The words of welcome recalled that Erich Honecker had only recently had extensive talks with Saarland's Minister-President Oskar Lafontaine.

A few steps further on, at the Baden-Wuerttemberg joint exhibition, Minister-President Dr Lothar Spaeth, deputy chairman of the CDU, cordially welcomed Erich Honecker and the other officials. Lothar Spaeth said: "Mr Chairman, as you see, here are the results of our talks." He thus recalled the meeting with Erich Honecker in Berlin in May 1986 in which the proposal for a joint exhibition was made. Hans-Otto Braeutigam, head of the FRG Permanent Mission in the GDR, was present. In a booth where other representatives of FRG politics and industry welcomed leading GDR officials, the Baden-Wuerttemberg head of government presented Erich Honecker with a symbolic gift: a working model of a three-axle transport robot for control systems, suitable for training purposes.

Yugoslavia, which has been represented at this fair for more than 3 decades, has its biggest pavilion this year. This is an expression of steadily developing economic relations between Yugoslavia and the GDR, said Ambassador Milan Predojevic, who especially praised last year's increased trade. This positive trend benefiting the two states will also continue in the future. Erich Honecker wished the SFRY exhibit every success and profitable business deals at the fair. [passage omitted]

At the Hungarian foreign trade enterprise Technoimpex's information stand, Erich Honecker was welcomed by Hungarian Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai and Ambassador Istvan Roska. During the meeting, Jozsef Marjai conveyed cordial greetings from Janos Kadar, general secretary of the fraternal Hungarian party, which were reciprocated by Erich Honecker. Jozsef Marjai said the GDR is one of the most important trading partners of his country. Erich Honecker congratulated Hungary on the 40th anniversary of its attendance at the Leipzig Fair. [passage omitted]

At the stand of the Romanian enterprise Masineexportimport, Ambassador Gheorghe Caranfil welcomed the guests. He referred to the steadily deepening cooperation between enterprises of his country and the GDR.

Erich Honecker referred to the recent visit to Romania by Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers. This visit's results were noted with great interest, he said. Marin Nedelcu, minister of machine-building industry, conveyed the most cordial greetings from Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP Central Committee and president of Romania, which were cordially reciprocated by Erich Honecker, and familiarized the guests with this Balkan country's exhibits.

Erich Honecker wished the Romanian exhibitors who, with food industry products such as cans and dairy produce, are doing justice to the fair's slogan: All the best and every success.

In its 40th year of participation in the fair, Poland, with 60 foreign trade firms, occupies a rather large exhibition area. This was pointed out at the stand of Metalexport, Rafamet, and Hydomat, which manufacture machine tools, by Polish Deputy Premier Wladyslaw Gwiazda who, together with Ambassador Janusz Obodowski and Trade Councillor Tadeusz Grabski, welcomed the guests. Wladyslaw Gwiazda conveyed best greetings from Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of State, which Erich Honecker cordially reciprocated.

The great number of Polish exhibitors attending this fair reflects the close links between our two countries. They are developing successfully based on the long-term program of cooperation in science, technology, and production up to the year 2000 which you and Wojciech Jaruzelski have signed, Wladyslaw Gwiazda said. The high growth in mutual foreign trade, which in 1986 had a total value of R2.4 billion, characterizes this new stage of economic cooperation. We are pleased at just how successfully our relations are deepening on the basis of this program, Erich Honecker replied.

After viewing the machine tool exhibitions, Erich Honecker and other members of the party and state leadership toured the Bulgarian exhibition and information center in Hall 17.

Peter Vasilev, acting charge d'affaires of Bulgaria in the GDR, conveyed personal greetings from Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State. He said that trade and economic relations between the two countries are developing in a stable and dynamic manner based on long-term agreements and accords. Thus, mutual trade rose by 8.1 percent in 1986, with a substantial proportion of this involving products manufactured through the two countries' cooperation and specialization.

Erich Honecker expressed his appreciation of exhibits which are examples of successful cooperation in science, technology, and production and which are of great value to the two countries national economies. He wished representatives of Bulgaria's 25 foreign trade enterprises at the fair a successful exhibition. The GDR is Bulgaria's second largest trading partner.

The focus of Japan's exhibition -- represented in Leipzig for over 3 decades -- is set above all by exhibits from the metallurgy, heavy engineering, and plants sectors. Also traditionally strongly represented are leading Japanese exhibitors in the electrical engineering/electronics and information technology fields.

At the stand of the well known firm Mitsubishi Electronic Corporation a lively talk took place between Erich Honecker and Ambassador Keizo Kimura. "Relations between our two countries, which in 1981 received a strong boost through your visit to Japan, received yet another spur after this year's visit by Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone," the ambassador said. He considered one of that visits outstanding results that complete agreement was reached on developing relations in all areas and further developing dialogue between them in the spirit of bilateral interests and preserving world peace. Meetings between business people at the Leipzig Fair also serve this purpose, he emphasized, since during those occasions more understanding about and for the other side concerning its problems and priorities is achieved.

Apart from concluded business deals, the fair is very important for its contribution to international understanding, Keizo Kimura stressed. A further possibility for developing bilateral relations is offered by the session of the two countries' economic committee in Berlin in September. "All those gathered here today fully advocate that these favorable occasions be used for deepening our relations for mutual benefit," the ambassador said.

Erich Honecker was also welcomed at the Japanese exhibit by Dr Masao Kanamori, supervisory board chairman of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries; Bing Igarashi, managing director of the Japan-GDR Economic Committee; and Koichiro Mishikawa, managing vice president of Mitsui. Erich Honecker said the GDR completely agrees with the objectives stated by the ambassador. Accepting a glass of sake, he thanked them for the cordial reception and, to the applause of Japanese exhibitors, wished the firms a successful stay at the fair.

The products displayed at the DPRK's collective exhibit, which this year was expanded to 500 square meters, include machine tools. Foreign Trade Minister Choe Chong-kun conveyed best wishes and greetings to Erich Honecker from Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Korean Workers' Party and president of this friendly Asiatic country. Ambassador Pak Yong-chan was also present. Erich Honecker returned the greetings and said he will not forget the days he spent in Pyongyang as he recalled his official friendship visit to the DPRK in the fall of 1986.

At China's stand, several color photographs recalled Erich Honecker's friendship visit to the PRC last year. It was a great experience, simply unforgettable, said Erich Honecker as he was welcomed by Ambassador Ma Xusheng, Trade Counsellor Wu Derong, and Exhibition Director Zhao Hongxiang. The ambassador led the guests through the exhibition, dominated by foodstuffs products and machinery for processing them. Over a glass of the famous Chinese Maotai, the Chinese hosts and Erich Honecker drank to good results in economic cooperation and to further progress.

Our relations are developing on a broad basis. They are very effective, Erich Honecker stressed. He emphasized that the GDR looks forward to the forthcoming visit by Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC State Council, with great expectations. It will affirm the friendship between the parties and peoples of the two countries. [passage omitted]

The presence of British firms at the fair constantly increases. This year, more than 130 British firms are taking part with an expanded range of goods.

This reflects the continuous development of trade relations between the GDR and Great Britain, said British Trade Minister Alan Clark while Erich Honecker visited the Department of Trade and Industry's official information stand. The minister, who was presented by Ambasssador Timothy John Everard, and who is in Leipzig for the first time, conveyed to Erich Honecker greetings from Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe, and Agriculture Minister Michael Jopling. "We are stiving to further expand trade relations with the GDR and are glad to make use of talks and meetings at the fair to this end," he said. Erich Honecker agreed and pointed to the GDR's interest in expanding international trade relations. Leipzig again offers the best possible opportunities for this.

Carel J. Schneider, ambassador of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, expressed his hope for beneficial business deals. He welcomed Erich Honecker and the other party and state leadership members to the Economics Ministry and the Netherlands Chamber of Trade's official information stand. Asked by Erich Honecker about the state of business, he said his country's industrial and trade enterprises are interested in mutually beneficial trade and the exchange of experiences with their partners in the GDR. [paragraph continues]

Erich Honecker voiced hope for satisfactory business deals that will serve developing relations between the two countries. With the words: "I shall be visiting your beautiful country soon," Erich Honecker said goodbye. The ambassador replied: "You are most cordially welcome". [passage omitted]

Economic and trade relations between Belgium and the GDR have reached a good level, said Ambassador Roger Prues in a talk with Erich Honecker at the Belgian Exterior Commerce Office exhibit. He referred to the visit of a Belgian economic delegation planned for May.

The ambassador introduced Jean-Louis Dalcq, president of the Acec electrical enterprise, whose firm has been represented in Leipzig for 35 years and which represented Belgium as the first investment goods enterprise. Erich Honecker wished the Belgian businessmen every success at the fair. [passage omitted]

The growing interest of Finnish enterprises and firms in developing economic cooperation with the GDR was emphasized to Erich Honecker by Ambassador Arto Tanner at the Finnish Fair Society [messengesellschaft] official information stand. One example of this is Finland's expanded presence at the fair and on a better site. The ambassador emphasized the great importance of Leipzig fairs for international trade.

Erich Honecker replied that the GDR is interested in mutual trade. He wished the Finnish exhibitors much success at the spring fair. [passage omitted]

"You cannot avoid Switzerland" were the first words of Ambassador Dr Peter Dietschi at this Alpine country's official stand. He referred to the recent welcome upswing in trade between the GDR and Switzerland. The volume of trade rose by 20-30 percent in 1986. This was also expressed in the greater number of Swiss firms attending the Leipzig Fair which, the ambassador said, is one of the most traditional in the heart of Europe and a window on the socialist trading area. Erich Honecker wished success at the fair and continued development of good relations between the two countries. [passage omitted]

Ambassador Joelle Timsit, at the French Center for Foreign Trade's stand, referred to the increase in trade between the GDR and France since the last autumn fair. "I believe," she said "that last year's meetings of the two countries' foreign trade ministers helped bring this about."

France is attentively following the GDR's economic development and hopes for closer cooperation, especially in the areas of materials handling engineering and office technology, the food industry, and the machine tool and textile machinery building sectors. Economic relations bwtween the two countries, the ambassador said, would wholly correspond to the spirit of the talks of the French and GDR foreign ministers in Paris last Juanuary. Erich Honecker replied that we fully agree that economic relations between the GDR and France will further develop.

France is represented at the fair by 70 enterprises from over 20 branches of industry. [passage omitted]

Large-scale color photos of the converter steelworks in Eisenhuettenstadt East and the ethylene plant in Boehlen at Vienna's stand of the Federal Chamber for Trade testify to the steady expansion of coooperation between Austrian enterprises and GDR foreign trade enterprises an combines. The Federal Chamber can look back this spring to 35 years of uninterrupted participation in the fair. It again represents Austrian exhibitors and is considered an important promoter of cooperation between the two countries.

About 60 firms and cooperatives are represented in Leipzig by the Greek organization for export promotion. With its broad range of export goods Greece hopes for a further upturn in economic and commercial relations with the GDR, Ambassador Andonios Koundakis emphasized during the GDR officials' visit to the exhibition stand. He pointed out that cooperation between the two countries has been deepening steadily since Erich Honecker's trip to Greece.

Economic relations between the GDR and Sweden have developed stably and dynamically for many years. They were a topic of conversation at the Swedish Foreign Trade Council's information stand, where members of the GRD party and state leadership were welcomed by Jan Carling, state secretary at the Industry Ministry, Ambassador Henrik Liljegren, and other officials. The state secretary pointed out that his country has participated in Leipzig Fairs for over 30 years, and that in 1987 over 70 Swedish exhibitors were displaying their wares. "Since your visit to Sweden last June, relations between the two countries have developed positively and further deepended," he told Erich Honecker. Swedish exports to the GDR rose by over 10 percent in 1986, while imports from the GDR were also significant.

Erich Honecker replied that this cooperation would continue and wished them good luck at the fair. New spheres of cooperation are sought, linked to the upcoming visit by the Swedish minister for environmental and energy questions to Berlin in May.

"Norway attaches great importance to further deepening the good trade relations with the GDR which have existed for years," stressed Trade Minister Kurt Mosbakk, after the cordial welcome given to Erich Honecker at the Norwegian stand. Erich Honecker replied that he shared this wish, and pointed out that Norwegian Ambassador Erik Christian Selmer, who also welcomed him at the stand, plays an active part in expanding relations. The GDR is prepared for this, Erich Honecker said, and wished the Norwegian exhibitors successful business at the fair. [passage omitted]

"Trade with the GDR doubled last year," Canadian Ambassador Erich J. Bergbusch said in his talk with Erich Honecker, who wished him good fortune at the fair. The diplomat expressed his hope that this favorable development would continue. "Canada's participation in the fair is an expression of the increasingly constructive relations between our two countries." [passage omitted]

A delegation of the Alberta Provincial Government will examine the scope of cooperation with GDR firms in third markets in the next few days. Good results were shown in past months in building the Olympic bobsled run for Calgary in 1988, which was constructed to a large extent by GDR enterprises.

Michael K. Erotokritos, first deputy for foreign trade, [name and title as received] recalled Erich Honecker's state visit to Cyprus in October 1982. Erotokritos received the guests at the Cyprus exhibition stand. Erich Honecker, he said, has proved to be a very good friend of Cyprus, and he was pleased meet him here again. The island republic considers its presence at the fair a great honor.

Erich Honecker expressed his pleasure with the good results of the visit to Cyprus and the country's attendence at the Leipzig Spring Fair. He advocated that friendship between the two countries be developed and wished the Cypriot exhibitors much success. Trade between the GDR and Cyprus has doubled in the past 5 years.

Australia has attended Leipzig Fairs for 30 years and has supplied sheep's wool to the GDR for decades. The GDR exports above all machine tools and office machinery, printing machinery, and equipment for the food and toy industries. "We are very interested in developing longstanding trade relations," said Frank Unger, first secretary for trade at the Australian Embassy in Vienna. He presented Erich Honecker with a kangaroo pin and expressed hope that trade relations between the two countries would make as many leaps ahead as this Australian animal. The Council of State chairman wished the representatives of the fifth continent successful days at the fair.

The excellent development of political and economic relations was among the many reasons for Ethiopia's participation in the Leipzig Fair, said Ambassador (Lemma Gutema), who conveyed cordial greetings from Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Workers Party of Ethiopia Central Committee and chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council. The fact that Ethiopia today is exhibiting not only traditional export articles but also industrial goods from the Kombolcha textile combine, which together with several other industrial projects was erected in close cooperation with the GDR, testifies to the high state of bilateral economic relations.

Erich Honecker emphasized that cooperation between the GDR and Ethiopia has proved itself in many areas. He wished the Ethiopian people further success in the economic and social construction of their homeland.

Ambassador Dr Faysal Summaq conveyed to Erich Honecker warm greetings from Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of Syria. Syrian participation in the Leipzig Fair for over 20 years indicates the close friendly relations between the two peoples, the ambassador stressed. Erich Honecker expressed thanks for the greetings conveyed and wished the Syrian exhibitors success at the fair. [passage omitted]

Afghan Ambassador Abdol Wahid Baba Jan praised the GDR's solidarity support for his country. The collective stand is under the patronage of the Afghan Trade Ministry and is now at Leipzig for the 10th time. [passage omitted]

Ambassador Rodrigo Cardenal Martinez stated it was a great honor for him, for the GDR party and state leadership to see for themselves the fruits of the Nicaraguan people's work at the information stand of his country. Erich Honecker requested that his best wishes be conveyed to President of Nicaragua Daniel Ortega. We follow developments in your country with lively interest, he affirmed, and added: At all times, your people can rely on the vigorous support of the GDR's workers. [passage omitted]

The great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah displays textiles, leather products, carpets, and crafts in a joint exhibition. At the stand, with exhibition goods from 18 state enterprises, Abdussalam Elmahdi Alregee [spelling as received], responsible secretary of the Libyan People's Bureau in the GDR, greeted Erich Honecker and other officials. Libya's participation at this fair attests to good cooperation, he said, and expressed his hope for further growth in these relations. He conveyed warm greetings from the Libyan head of state to Erich Honecker and members of the GDR party and state leadership. Abdussalam Elmahdi Alregee remarked he was convinced that the GDR would always support his country. Erich Honecker subsequently wished them good luck at the fair.

Erich Honecker was welcomed to the Indian fair stand with a gold-colored bracelet supposed to bring the wearer happiness and good luck. Ambassador Prem Kumar Budhwar affirmed it was an honor for him to bid the respected guest welcome. The Indian diplomat stressed he was aware of the privilege of this visit.

Erich Honecker expressed his thanks for the friendly reception and voiced hope that close economic contacts, in existence for years, would be further expanded in the two states' interest. The Council of State's chairman was then shown a new small car that Indian and Japanese firms are producing jointly. [passage omitted]

A ceramics factory jointly built by Cuba and the GDR on the Isle of Youth off the Cuban coast is to begin production shortly. This was stated by Ambassador Ramiro del Rio Perez-Teran during the visit by the walkabout participants to his country's joint exhibit. Erich Honecker said: We are happy that we could make this contribution to Cuba's industrialization. The ambassador conveyed warm greetings from Fidel Castro, which contained the Cuban leader's thanks for Erich Honecker's personal contribution to cooperation between the two countries. The SED Central Committee general secretary wished the Cuban officials at the stand, including Jose de la Fuente, Vice Minister of Foreign Trade, all the best. [passage omitted]

At the SAMID [Palestine Martyrs' Works Society] stand of the PLO, 'Abd al-Jabbar Hamad, charge d'affaires ad interim, conveyed best wishes and greetings from Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee. These were linked to thanks to the GDR for support given the Palestinian people. Erich Honecker, to whom SAMID Deputy Director General Sa'id Bami'eh had previously been presented, wished the PLO success in its fight and affirmed that the GDR always stands beside the Palestinian people. [passage omitted]

At the Vietnamese joint exhibit, Ambassador Tran Hoai Nam mentioned the treaty on friendship and mutual cooperation between his country and the GDR, now in existence for more than 10 years. Trade relations have constantly expanded in this period. This was also demonstrated by the 1987 Vietnamese exhibit. Erich Honecker affirmed that the GDR would continue deepening cooperation between the two countries. Good preconditions exist for this in the trade and payments agreement up to 1990. Products of the light and foodstuff industries, which the Far Eastern country supplies to the GDR, typify the exhibit. This year trade turnover between the GDR and Vietnam should rise by 11 percent, according to the agreed trade protocol.

At the end of their visit Erich Honecker and other members of the party and state leadership visited the USSR exhibition. They were cordially welcomed by Gennadiy Vedernikov, head of the Soviet Government delegation attending the Leipzig Spring Fair and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Vyacheslav Kochemasov, USSR ambassador to the GDR; Vladimir Lepeshkin, director of the Soviet exhibition; Army General Valeriy Belikov, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany (GSFG); and Lieutenant General Nikolay Moiseyev, member of the Military Council and chief of the GSFG Political Directorate.

The Soviet exhibition revolves around the 70th anniversary of Great October and the 65th anniversary of the USSR's founding. The USSR representatives accepted congratulations on another anniversary: The young Soviet Union 65 years ago participated in the Leipzig Fair for the first time. At the exhibition, the guests were told products of the investment goods industries dominate. Over 4,000 exhibits on 12,000 square meters show visitors the fair results which, in realizing resolutions of the 27th CPSU Congress, display Soviet scientific-technological progress.

The Ukrainian Socialist Soviet Republic is this year represented by a special exhibition. It exemplifies the important role played by the Ukraine in industry and agriculture, in the scientific-technological development of the Soviet country. The guests were told that the Ukrainian SSR provides 25 percent of the Soviet Union's industrial production and about the same percentage of foreign trade turnover; 1,300 enterprises of the republic export their goods to over 100 countries. [passage omitted] The walkabout through the exhibition ended with a traditional friendly meeting.

CULTURE MINISTER KOPECZI QUITS WRITERS UNION

AU191950 Paris AFP in English 1915 GMT 19 Mar 87

[Text] Budapest, March 19 (AFP) -- Hungarian Culture Minister Bela Kopeczi -- author of several history books -- has quit the country's writers' union because it is "overly politicized," he told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE here.

A total of 28 writers, including a few prominent editors, have left the association protesting the election late last year of a new board of governors considered hostile to the government.

The full roster of quitting members has not been published and the Hungarian press never related the fact that Mr. Kopeczi was among them.

After the government suspended publication of a review, Tiszataj, and the works of author Istvan Czurka, the union created an uproar and invited Mr. Czurka and the former deputy editor of Tiszataj to join its board of directors.

Relations between the union and the government have been strained since. Mr. Kopeczi, whose ministry is responsible for the union, said he thought it was "no longer representative of Hungarian literature" and he did not consider himself "obliged to consult it on literary issues."

The culture minister added the writers "sought confrontation not on cultural or literary grounds, but on purely political grounds."

At the association's congress last November, writers strongly protested the government's censorship practices, social policies and "insufficient" defense of the Hungarian minority in Romania.

At the same time, the party representatie at the congress, Central Committee Secretary for Propaganda Janos Berecz, made statements that members of the union considered provocative.

The new chairman of the writers' association, the novelist Tibor Cseres, 72, told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE he was seeking a compromise with the authorities. Saying that "politically immature statements" were made at the Congress, Mr. Cseres maintained that "the government is taking them too seriously" and that writers should be able to express themselves "on the great problems of the country."

Mr. Cseres said two or three of the quitting members, whose names he would not provide, had decided to come back to the association. In what he called a "half-step backward," the chairman said he was ready to compromise his position in order to seek "the voluntary departure of two or three people whose election was considered provocative" by the authorities.

Observers said these could include the poet Gaspar Nagy, sanctioned for writing two poems on the 1956 uprising.

The culture minister also talked about the need to "find the path to cooperation" with the association, and stressed that the authorities were not seeking to create a "counter-association" of writers as had been claimed.

HORN VIEWS 'NEW SOVIET FOREIGN POLICY CONCEPT'

LD192306 Budapest in Hungarian to Europe 2000 GMT 18 Mar 87

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The years 1985-86 will certainly be referred to by historians as the beginning of the formation of new world political tendencies. This sentence was not taken from the conference in Moscow but from the introduction to an article by Gyula Horn, Hungarian secretary of state for foreign affairs, entitled: "New Dimensions of Peaceful Coexistence." The conference and the article are, however, strongly linked. The thoughts formulated at the Moscow conference add support to Gyula Horn's analysis printed in the Hungarian Foreign Affairs Institute periodical.

According to this analysis, new concepts and endeavors have been formed in Moscow recently which can open a new era in East-West relations, and, as a consequence, the future of all mankind. The Hungarian secretary of state for foreign affairs notes that the significance of this lies in the fact that the priority task of Soviet foreign policy has been changed. Instead of the theoretical precept of the attainment of world socialism, the most important tenet has become the preservation of world peace, which takes precedence over all other [word indistinct] of the international class struggle.

The new Soviet foreign policy concept has resulted in changes, not just in the field of theory, but also in international political practice, from the approach to disarmament questions to the handling of regional crises. The positive developments, however, have not penetrated deeply or created solid bases that will consistently guarantee favorable developments in decisive questions.

The secretary of state sees the main reason for this lack of support in the world view held by a section of the U.S. leadership. They remain stuck on the outdated theory of political philosophy that the Soviet Union, as the old enemy, can and must be dealt with. For the present, they are incapable of breaking with old doctrines, as the Soviet leaders have now done. Time, however, is pressing. The armament programs of the nineties are now being formulated, and if no limiting agreements are reached, the present trends can hardly be changed by the turn of the century.

For just this reason, coordinating relations between the Soviet Union and the United States is more important than any other factor regarding the fate of humanity.

Finally, the Hungarian foreign secretary of state points out that our homeland is also a participant in the new Soviet initiatives, which are in general the result of consultations among the socialist countries. These proposals and practice correspond to Hungary's national and international interests, whose aims are a better, tension-free world, and the creation of normal relations. For such a small, open country as ours, this is of particular importance.

LAZAR ARRIVES IN BEKES COUNTY ON 2-DAY VISIT

LD162118 Budapest MTI in English 1934 GMT 16 Mar 87

[Text] Budapest, March 16 (MTI) -- Gyorgy Lazar, [word indistinct] of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, chairman of the Council of Ministers, arrived in Bekescsaba Monday on a two day visit to Bekes County. Here, at the county seat, the government head was briefed by Milkos Szabo, first secretary of the Bekes County Committee of the HSWP and Pal Gyulavari, chairman of the county council, on economic and political life in the county. As they said, there are some 420,000 people living in this traditionally agrarian part of the country, and they provide 10 per cent of national grain yields, i.e. 1.5 million tons a year. As far as stock farming is concerned, last year they kept 109,000 head of cattle, and 943,000 pigs. They also produced 61,000 tons of poultry for sale, 21 per cent more than in 1985.

As far as industry is concerned, the most dynamic development in Bekes County has been in hydrocarbon extraction. Following an investment project in Szeghalom-Fuzesgyarmat it is expected that the region will yield 2 million tons of petroleum and 11,000 million cubic meters natural gas.

In Bekes the political atmosphere is suitable for doing successful work, stressed county leaders, in portraying the general mood. However, here too, there is some worry about retaining the achievements already made. In conclusion they told the chairman of the Council of Ministers that the people here were following the changes that have begun in the USSR with a great deal of attention, expectation and sympathy.

Gyorgy Lazar's program continues Tuesday morning with a meeting of party activists.

Speaks to Party Committee

LD172251 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 17 Mar 87

[Excerpts] Gyorgy Lazar broadened his knowledge of Bekes County this afternoon. [passage omitted] This morning he attended a meeting by activists at the County Party Committee and gave a speech. He praised the way in which residents of Bekes County are examining the possibilities for better work. Turning to the tasks facing the country as a whole, he emphasized that change in the quality of work must be considerable in order to make up for what we failed to do, in part because of external circumstances, in 1985 and 1986. In connection with improving economic activity, he recalled the November Central Committee resolution and then said the following:

[Begin recording] We can characterize our internal political life by saying that the atmosphere is favorable for creative work, even though in present-day public life, we come across views that reflect concern and even doubt in regards to whether or not we will meet the tasks facing us. However, just as here at this meeting today, and so too in our public life, there is a readiness to consider matters jointly, a readiness to undertake responsibility for the country's problems.

At today's talks there were many views which revealed the important conditions indispensable for progress. I am thinking here first and foremost of the importance of governmental and local enterprise measures aimed at improving efficiency, quality, and competitiveness. The view that much has to be changed in our practice of management has also been expressed. We must first deal with those obstacles that help the development of progressive practices. [as heard]

Practically everything that has been said in connection with the regulators, the taxation of revenue, the tax system, the regulation of imports and exports, the practice of providing credit for working capital and so on belong in this area. What is it I would like to emphasize here? First, when we formulate the requirements in general terms, we believe, and expect that these requirements will be translated into action. After all, it is quite general-sounding to say: Let us work more efficiently, let us improve quality, let us improve competitiveness, let us be more flexible. However, improving efficiency will not be easy. Increasing efficiency at one enterprise depends on the renewal of the production structure at another, on making better use of the available time, and at a third, on some sort of modern internal organization that can reduce [word indistinct] costs. Thus, in the final analysis, what is needed is collective work in a way in which there is a division of labor. The government must seek to ensure the conditions for better work through the modernization of the general regulators and enterprises, knowing and utilizing these, and also seek to facilitate the discovery of reserves.

The other question which I would like to mention in this regard is that there is great need for a social atmosphere in which incentives for better work, and recognition of the respect given to better work become social norms, there is the necessary determination to resolve tasks and -- we should not be afraid to say it -- where there is sufficient self-confidence to realize that even seemingly difficult tasks can be accomplished if the collective pulls together. [end recording]

Stresses Motivation

LD172335 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 17 Mar 87

[Excerpts] The most important domestic news of the past 2 days has been the 2-day visit of Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, to Bekes County, where he toured factories, and spoke about economic tasks facing the country. [passage omitted] The Premier spoke appreciatively of the efforts the local population is making to adjust to changing times. He then emphasized the following:

[Begin recording] It is true that social questions, social problems, tasks which arise in other spheres of society, and the tasks which must be solved in the economy are inseparably linked. Perhaps this is just one of the characteristics of today's age, today's meeting, and the present period of our socialist construction. The role of social factors is greater than it was before.

Therefore it is more important for us to be able to see and set in motion those reserves that exist in society, in smaller or larger collectives, and that exist among the people. Imagine being able to harness the human factor, reserves through which, if given a freer path to develop, can create better conditions for solving our economic problems.

A look at these conditions shows that they are not always problem free. However, they are suitable for us to solve our problems successfully. The atmosphere is favorable for creative work, even though in present day public life we come across various views which reveal a concern. However, just as here at this meeting today, there exists, in our public life, the readiness to think together, to regard the problems of the country as our own, and with the tool of collective thinking, to search for what must be done, and how it can be done to overcome these worries.

We must work together under a division of labor whereby the government seeks and ensures better working conditions through the modernization of general regulators and enterprises, knowing and utilizing these, and seeking in their specific practices, those possibilities which make the discovery of reserves a reality.

There is a very great need to create a social atmosphere in which motivation for better work becomes a social norm, and where there is enough self-confidence to realize that even seemingly difficult jobs can be done. [end recording]

Gyorgy Lazar visited the Bekescsaba knitwear factory this afternoon, and finally, toured a state farm in Bekes County.

PARTY OFFICIALS HOLD TALKS WITH POLAND'S KUCZA

LD192001 Budapest MTI in English 1914 GMT 19 Mar 87

[Text] Budapest, March 19 (MTI) -- Ernest Kucza, member of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, chief of the CC Foreign Relations Department visited Budapest March 18th and 19th on invitation of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.

Geza Kotai, member of the Central Committee of the HSWP, head of the CC Foreign Relations Department held discussions with the Polish guest in a cordial, friendly atmosphere, at which they examined trends in inter-party relations and exchanged opinions on the international situation as well as on issues of the communist and workers' movement.

Miklos Ovari, member of the Political Committee of the HSWP, secretary of the CC, received the representative of the Polish fraternal party. They briefed one another on the state of implementation of the resolutions passed by the 13th Congress of the HSWP and the 10 [as received] Congress of the PUWP, and on the topical tasks of building socialism in the two countries.

TU COUNCIL CONSIDERS BANKRUPTCY, UNEMPLOYMENT

LD191848 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1150 GMT 19 Mar 87

[Text] In a recent statement, the National Trade Union Council has indicated that more than 400 of the 6,000 managing units in Hungary finished the previous year with a loss, and that 300 companies and cooperatives were insolvent. The radical steps expected to be taken in dealing with these units are bound to have a negative impact on their workers. Endre Voros discusses the approach the National Council of Trade Unions is taking to this unprecedented situation:

[Voros] Unemployment on a national scale is not a serious threat in Hungary. The number of those looking for work is around 6,000, while there are currently about 60,000 job openings. It can be expected, however, that as a result of bankruptcy or reorganization, the number of those left without a job, even for a short time, will grow. Therefore, the Trade Union Council believes that greater attention should be focused on employment protection. The creation of new jobs should be urged together with regrouping of the organized labor force. State regulations should be worked out for this purpose; a decree adopted last year concerning support of those looking for a new job could prove very useful in this respect.

The trade unions had an active role in preparing this decree. According to the decree, workers are entitled to 6 months notice with full salary, with another 6 months ensured for them to find a new job, if their attempts to secure one are unsuccessful in the first 6 months. In the first 3 months of that period, the worker receives 75 percent of his former average wage, and in the second 3 months, 60 percent. So far, no one is receiving this job-finding support, and there are less than 100 workers who are on notice for 6 months' full wages. However, the Trade Union Council expects the job-finding benefit to play a bigger role in the future.

The council has urged the trade union branches of industry to pay more attention to production units running at a loss for a prolonged period, and if necessary, suggest the start of a reorganization process. If this brings no result, and the liquidation process is started, they should then ensure the continuity of local trade union activities and see that trade union rights are observed. The trade union branches can greatly assist in regrouping the labor force, and in finding new work opportunities locally for those dismissed, if necessary, by convening a forum to harmonize the interests of the particular branch of industry.

The Trade Union Council urges company trade union leaders to request a regular report from their companies' management about the company's financial situation, and the reasons for any difficulties. They should also demand that the management inform the workers about these questions, and about the necessary measures and decisions taken. Finally, the Trade Union Council once again called on the government to elaborate a comprehensive program for changes in production structure, which should contain a system of retraining, education, and the possibilities and conditions of changing a job or apartment.

BRIEFS

BULGARIAN SOCIOLOGISTS VISIT -- Aleksandr Lilov, head of the Institute of Current Social Theories of the Presidium of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, and Nanzen Behar, head of a department in the Institute, visited Hungary from 9 to 14 March at the invitation of Gyorgy Aczel, general director of the Institute of Social Sciences of the MSZMP Central Committee. The Bulgarian guests held talks on further cooperation between the two institutes, met with several leading representatives of Hungarian science, and paid a visit to Borsod County. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSDAG in Hungarian 16 Mar 87 p 5 AU]

POSTAL TALKS WITH YUGOSLAVIA -- Hungarian-Yugoslav postal talks were held in Szeged on 9 March to further develop scientific and technological cooperation between the two countries. The results of the negotiations were set forth in a protocol, which was signed by Laszlo Olah, deputy director of the Hungarian Post Office, and Rade Vukosavljevic, deputy director of the Yugoslav Post Association. [Text] [Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 10 Mar 87 p 6 AU]

USSR'S ARISTOV, DELEGATION CONCLUDE VISIT

Jaruzelski Receives Aristov

LD191647 Warsaw PAP in English 1551 GMT 19 Mar 87

[Text] Warsaw, March 19 -- Today, President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski received Soviet Foreign Trade Minister and Deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Boris Aristov, now in Poland at the invitation from the Polish Government.

Both sides reviewed current and long-range problems of Polish-Soviet economic cooperation and trade. They paid particular attention to the possibilities to take common steps to speed up development and restructuring economic structures of both countries and to deepen integration of CMEA member countries. They sized up preparations to more broadly apply and develop new direct forms of Polish-Soviet economic ties.

Polish Foreign Trade Minister Andrzej Wojcik took part in the talks and Soviet Ambassador to Poland Vladimir Brovikov was also present.

PAP Reviews Talks

LD200933 Warsaw PAP in English 0033 GMT 20 Mar 87

[Text] Warsaw, March 19 -- The Soviet economic delegation, headed by Foreign Trade Minister Boris Aristov, visited Poland on March 16-19 at the invitation of the Polish Government. The delegation met with Vice-Premier Wladyslaw Gwiazda, with First Deputy Chairman of the Government's Planning Commission Franciszek Kubiczek and Foreign Trade Minister Andrzej Wojcik.

The sides reviewed the current state and prospects for development of Polish-Soviet economic and trade relations. Questions connected with direct cooperation between Polish and Soviet economic units were also discussed as well as issues related to intensive preparations for restructuring of mechanisms of socialist integration of the CMEA member states.

AGRICULTURAL ACCORD SIGNED BY USSR DELEGATES

LD191608 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 19 Mar 87

[Text] In the presence of Yuriy Maslyukov, chairman of the Soviet economic delegation and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Janusz Maciejewicz, minister for metallurgy and the engineering industry, a contract was signed in Mielec today creating a joint Polish-Soviet team to conduct construction and research work on the development of a new type of agricultural airplane with a large lifting capacity and new, more modern versions of the AN-28 aircraft.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT OFFICIAL ASSESSES SOVIET TIES

AU172151 Warsaw ZYCIE PARTII in Polish 14 Jan 87 pp 22, 23

[Article by Ernest Kucza, head of the PZPR Central Committee Foreign Department: "The PZPR in the International Communist and Workers Movement"]

[Excerpts] From its very beginning the PZPR has been an integral part of the international communist and workers movement. [passage omitted] [paragraph continues]

We are fully aware that in this complicated and uneven world the present international communist and workers movement continues to search programmatically for solutions to new features and situations produced by worldwide socioeconomic development. Therefore, it is natural and obvious that, depending on a given country's development where a given party of the working class operates, specific primary tasks for the given conditions continue to arise in that country. The most important such tasks for the socialist countries include efforts to promote intensive economic construction and to develop a system that makes allowances for the increasing needs of democratization of societal life. [passage omitted]

In the face of the rapidly changing world and new phenomena and questions -- which could not have been answered by Marx, Engels, and Lenin, who lived in different epochs and created our ideology -- the growing variety of the international communist and workers movement is an objective feature. The 27th CPSU Congress drew attention to this and our party fully supports its formulation that the "variety of our movement does not mean dispersal." [passage omitted]

We are convinced that, when evaluating the communist and workers movement, we should stress that which is common to us and that which links us, as the movement rallies the best forces dedicated to the most important cause -- the struggle for peace, progress, and disarmament.

We think the various negative phenomena and the fact that on occasion the Marxist interpretation of some events continues to be abandoned should not be dramatized, considering the conditions under which individual communist and workers parties in the West have to operate. We should keep in mind that the creative ideological discussion within the international workers movement continues to take place against the permanent influence of anticommunist ideology suitably adjusted to the level and needs of various groups in society. [passage omitted]

Taking all this into account, the PZPR tries to avoid public polemics -- which are of use only to our common enemy -- when evaluating the positions and views of the communist parties in the West. [passage omitted]

Our party continues to consistently realize the policy of maintaining relations with all the communist factions that show goodwill, respect, and a desire to cooperate with us. We continue to follow this consistent policy despite the growing organizational disruption of a number of communist parties in the West. It is difficult to unequivocally determine the causes for this disruption because various factors may be instrumental, including: the traditional division into "dogmatists and revisionists"; the personal disputes within the movement itself; destructive activities of the adversary; and other reasons.

However, we are aware of the fact that the extreme concepts involving departure from the universal principles of Marxism-Leninism (these concepts are called "Eurocommunist" in the West) continue to weaken, and the trend toward ideological identity and toward class and revolutionary principles continues to grow. [passage omitted]

As for the interparty contracts among the socialist countries, they continue to acquire an increasingly practical and concrete character. Socialist construction continues to be identified more and more with the direct and tangible goals of societies and even individuals. That is why exchanges of specific experience and practical knowledge, which continues to be carried out in a frank and free manner to meet the needs and aspirations of the individual nations and groups of people, is producing ever better results. [passage omitted]

An important feature of these exchanges of views and experience, which characterize the cooperation between our party and the parties in the socialist countries, is the focus on various institutional obstacles and phenomena of awareness that hinder socialist construction in individual states, thus making it impossible to properly strengthen our community. Quite often this amounts to a stereotyped and formal approach to the daily problems created by accelerated development. In our relations with the fraternal parties in the socialist countries we will continue to overcome obsolete habits and procedures through discussions marked by candor and mutual understanding.

A worthy example in this regard is the condition and forms of PZPR-CPSU relations. Aside from the solution of the most important strategic issues in direct talks between Comrades Jaruzelski and Gorbachev -- it is difficult to overestimate this kind of solution -- the number of contacts at the level of Central Committee secretaries, Central Committee departmental heads, representatives of party organizations from various regions of Poland and the USSR, and even cooperating enterprises has greatly increased.

New ways of exchanging experience continue to be determined during these meetings and contacts in a meaningful and concrete way. Work is now being done on an extensive program for cooperation between the PZPR and the CPSU regarding the superstructure. Discussions and activities continue to be promoted concerning whatever helps bring our two peoples closer together and to improve their rapport. We will tackle the issues previously regarded as "embarrassing" and too difficult for our generation Both our Soviet comrades and ourselves are motivated by one concern in these efforts, namely, to do whatever we can to ensure socialism in our countries becomes increasingly attractive for all citizens and that our mutual relations are also friendly and fraternal in daily life.

We will try to do the same in our relations with other fraternal parties in socialist countries, but it goes without saying that the principles of mutual respect and noninterference in other parties' internal affairs must be maintained and observed. Our party contacts blaze trails for state and government bodies, which, helped by the atmosphere created by us, will be able to plan in detail individual projects of economic, scientific-technological, cultural, and other operations.

Opportunities are becoming available for the establishment of contacts with the CPC. There are many indications that contacts can result from the development of state relations with the PRC. Comrade Jaruzelski's recent trip to Beijing was a decisive element of normalizing Sino-Polish relations. [passage omitted]

As for our relations with the communist and workers parties in the West and other developed capitalist countries, we are continuing to achieve pre-1980 conditions. This is possible thanks to our continued avowals that we are ready for dialogue and contacts, regardless of misunderstandings and even unjustified and wrongful public criticism leveled against us. Except for a few cases, we can say today that relations between the PZPR and the communist parties in developed capitalist countries are normal. [passage omitted]

WEEKLY COMMENTS ON SOVIET CHANGES, 'GLASNOST'

AU181437 Warsaw RZECZYWISTOSC in Polish 8 Mar 87 p 5

[Sylwester Szafarz article: "The USSR: Acceleration Strategy -- 'Perestroyka' in Superstructure"]

[Excerpts] The present implementation of the 27th CPSU Congress resolutions in the base and superstructure has created a new and decisively more favorable sociopolitical climate in the party and in the country.

The spirit of self-criticism, criticism, openness, candor, and truth continues to take ever deeper root. This fact helps expose errors and shortcomings more promptly and to eliminate them more effectively. More and more attention continues to be devoted to the social sciences during the acceleration and reconstruction process. [passage omitted]

The party and state leadership of the USSR continues to set examples of militancy and novel thinking and conduct with regard to questions of domestic and international policy, and Mikhail Gorbachev has shown himself to be especially active and dynamic. He has made many trips at home and abroad since the 27th CPSU Congress and continues his tireless activities in favor of the most effective realization of the strategy of acceleration and reconstruction and in support of international peace and security. In this connection, Gorbachev pays particular attention to the cardinal significance of the time factor and to the unity of word and deed -- issues that he stressed with such force at the 27th CPSU Congress. Other members of the Soviet leadership are also active. [passage omitted]

The unusual animation of cultural and artistic life is an important element in the USSR's new sociopolitical climate. [passage omitted] Creators of culture and art continue to tackle with increasing frequency and courage subjects that were taboo not so long ago. An expression of this new approach to difficult issues of Stalinist times was the public screening (in the fall of 1986) of the movie entitled "Contrition" ("Pokayaniye"), which has been made by Georgian Movie Director Tengiz Abuladze. This film remains a subject of great public interest in the USSR. It portrays the degeneration during the Stalinist period. [passage omitted]

Also, the specialized press and other mass media continue to level sharp criticism against the persons and institutions that are responsible for destroying historical monuments, old buildings, Orthodox churches, and so on, some of which were invaluable and unique. Streets continue to be restored to their old, traditional names, and serious discussions are being held about the destruction of Moscow's historical character and image with the help of ugly highrise buildings of doubtful utility. [passage omitted]

Considerable progress has been made in the area of public openness (so-called glasnost). At present it is possible to write and speak of many issues that were taboo not so long ago. An eloquent example of this is the media treatment of the Chernobyl tragedy and the efforts to eliminate its effects. This is a standing subject of the day, especially in the Soviet press and television. Publicity is also being given to other complicated issues, including Afghanistan. The Soviet press, which at times runs to millions and millions of copies, continues to become increasingly attractive and interesting for readers. It addresses in a novel form not only the key aspects of acceleration and reconstruction, but also all obstacles and negative features hindering the march forward. Not so long ago -- an unprecedented occurrence -- the KGB chairman punished the KGB officer who had tried to "do" a journalist by the old methods. And the journalist in question was right. Thanks to the courageous and resolute intervention of the press, many issues have been solved and much wrongdoing has been eliminated in the USSR. At the same time, the party, state, and public continue to counter all attempts to strangle press cirticism and to oppose the inadequate response to criticism. All these phenomena are an important and absolutely new quality of Soviet life and, its people, who are considered some of the best educated in the world. [passage omitted]

All in all, today's positive changes in the USSR's social, intellectual, and cultural life continue to create an increasingly favorable psychological climate for implementing the strategy of acceleration and reconstruction. [passage omitted]

REPORTAGE CONTINUES ON SEJM DELIBERATIONS

Delegates Debate Issues

LD200951 Warsaw PAP in English 2214 GMT 19 Mar 87

[Text] Warsaw, March 19 -- On the second day of its debate, the Sejm today heard the first reading of the bill on social consultations and referendum. Deputy Jerzy Jaskiernia presented the proposed solutions on behalf of 115 deputies who signed the bill.

Deputy Eugeniusz Ochendowski said in the discussion that the idea of consultation has found, as yet, a fragmentary reflection in the Constitution. Included in the list of fundamental civic rights, it has become a legal, not only political institution, and it must be given a concrete shape in a legislative act.

The bill distinguishes between social consultation and referendum. The consequences of subjecting an issue to consultation are different from those of a referendum whose character would be decisive rather than advisory. This suggests a question whether it would be right to insert the institution of referendum into the Constitution like in some other socialist states.

Deputy Jerzy Golinski said that progress in the democratization of the life in our country is also conditioned by the functioning and scope of information, the efficiency and credibility of the media. Democracy, including the dialogue between authorities and citizens, the entire system of consultation over the planned decisions, must be founded on genuine information comprehensible to an ordinary citizen, covering all the significant developments and phenomena taking place at home and in the outside world. A comprehensive and competent information about advantageous and disadvantageous facts alike should be accompanied by such an interpretation of these facts that would be able to respect today's high level of social and professional education of Polish society, said Deputy Jerzy Golinski.

Stanislaw Nowel pointed out that granting special powers to the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth, known as the PRON, in carrying out consultation seems right in view of the particularly active role played by this movement in the process of initiating works on the discussed legal act and giving it a final shape. After all, the very principles of PRON activities guarantee reliable effects.

Mikolaj Kozakiewicz stressed that referendum produces a public verdict on the issue under vote and, therefore, the proposed working that "the result of referndum is taken into account while the decision is being made" causes objection. The referendum is pointless as long as its result is not unconditionally binding. An exorbitant criterion of the referendum's validity: over 50 percent of the eligible, also arises [as received] objection, he said.

After the first meeting, the Sejm submitted the bill to an extraordinary committee voted with one abstention at this meeting. Following its setting-up, the committee elected Deputy Roman Pillarde its chairman.

The next agenda item envisaged the first reading of a government bill on seed production, presented by Minister of Agriculture, Forestry, and Food Economy Stanislaw Zieba.

Speaking in the discussion on this agenda item, Mieczyslaw Borowczyk said that the law on seed growing, anticipated by farmers, will create legal guarantees and appropriate economic mechanisms to secure permanent meeting of the economy's demand for biological means of production.

Introducing the protection of a seed grower's rights to his variety as is the case with other countries allows Poland's admission to the international convention on plant protection.

After the discussion, the bill was sent to the respective deputy committees.

At this point Franciszek Socha delivered a report of the Committee for Administration, Internal Affairs, and Legislation on the government-proposed changes in the law on the ORMO Auxiliary militia. The Sejm passed the bill together with the amendments proposed by both deputy committees with 11 votes against and 28 abstentions.

After the voting, the deputies heard a report on the works of the Social-Economic Council of the 9th Sejm, delivered by Chairman of the Council and Vice-Speaker of the Sejm Mieczyslaw Rakowski. The Sejm acknowledged the report.

Next, the chamber heard the government's replies to interpellations and deputies' questions.

Zygmunt Kostarczyk asked for an explanation of the problem of the abandoned and mothballed investments. Deputy Chairman of the government Planning Commission Jozef Zajchowski replied that there were 592 halted investments at the end of 1985, whose planned value exceeded 365 billion zlotys and the actual outlays totalled about 70 million zlotys. The number of the abandoned investments was 690, their planned value topped 577 billion zlotys and the actual outlays were close on 102 billion zlotys. The government resolution of December 1985 gave independence to the investors in dealing with the assets from these investments.

Mikolaj Kozakiewicz raised the issue of prevention in view of the possibility of AIDS spreading in Poland. Minister of Health and Social Welfare Miroslaw Cybulko informed the chamber about the measures undertaken by the government in this field. He said that the total of 37 thousand subjects had been screened by the end of last year with twenty-four persons identified as AIDS virus carriers. The necessity to screen all blood donors in Poland is unquestionable. The first stage of the screening will cover one million of donors and half a million persons of other target groups. These tests will be completed by June 30, 1988.

This year the government has allotted seven million dollars to purchase the required number of testing sets. A council for AIDS was appointed on March 7 as a consultative body composed of leading experts in medical sciences and other fields. An out-patient clinic will be launched shortly in Warsaw to provide consultancy and examinations to those turning up. Close contacts are maintained with the W.H.O. over anti-AIDS strategies and Poland has also signed an agreement with Sweden where Polish specialists will receive training mainly in AIDS therapies.

The Sejm wound up Thursday's debate before 6 p.m.

Jaruzelski Attends Meeting

LD191130 Warsaw PAP in English 1025 GMT 19 Mar 87

[Text] Warsaw, March 19 -- The Sejm resumed its two-day debate here today under the chairmanship of Speaker Roman Malinowski.

Wojciech Jaruzelski is present at the meeting.

Under the first point of today's agenda the Sejm heard the first reading of the deputies' draft law on social consultations and referendum. Sejm Deputy Jerzy Jaskiernia took the floor on the issue.

He said that the new legal regulation was proposed for a fuller implementation of socialist democracy and to broaden the form of direct participation of citizens in power exercising. Requirements of improving mechanisms of socialist democracy demand that possibilities of deciding on issues of special significance in a referendum of thorough social consultations should not be eliminated. Thus it is not coincidental that the draft law contains a clause which says that consultations and referendum can embrace issues having key significance for the country's development, of a particular region or interests and living conditions of citizens.

Decides on 'Tasks and Motions'

LD190937 Warsaw PAP in English 0048 GMT 19 Mar 87

["Sejm Resolution on Implementation of Some Decisions (Highlights)" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, March 18 -- The Sejm acknowledges the report presented by the Supreme Board of Control NIK and points to the need for consistent implementation of tasks and motions concerning the following issues:

Disciplining the process of implementing the programme of development of fuel and energy economy, overcoming the critical situation in housing construction, proper use of economic mechanisms of the reform by work establishments, eliminating irregularities occurring in broadly-percieved services for the working people.

Substantiating the frequently occurring incompetence with objective difficulties creates the atmosphere of impotence, favours red tape, and stereotypes, and in consequence jeopardizes the fulfilling of tasks.

The Sejm deems it necessary to intensify its control activities concerning the implementation of Sejm laws and resolutions. The significant role in those activities is played by NIK and by the worker-and-peasant inspection.

The Sejm appeals to the government, to all state bodies, managements of industrial enterprises, workers' self-managements, and to political and trade union organizations to intensify moves aimed at a coordinated, disciplined and to schedule implementation of the Sejm laws and resolutions, to redouble concern for their full implementation. Particular requirements should be placed before managerial staff at all levels and it should personally [be] responsible for the implementation of tasks.

The Sejm appeals to all the working people to put forth their energy in order to remove the adverse effects of winter and to make up for production arrears. The Sejm appeals to all the citizens to take care of the cleanliness of Polish towns and villages, work establishments, institutions, health centers, cultural and educational buildings and sport centers.

PZPR POLITBURO VIEWS NATIONAL REFORM IN BYDGOSZCZ

LD190922 Warsaw PAP in English 0033 GMT 19 Mar 87

[Text] Warsaw, March 18 -- The PUWP CC Political Bureau, which met in the northern town of Bydgoszcz last Tuesday, followed the directive of the 3d CC Plenum by issuing their monthly evaluation of the implementation of the plenum's resolution and acquainted themselves with the works on introducing the second stage of the economic reform.

The bureau discussed the state of preparations for the CC 4th plenary meeting that will analyse the problems of reinforcing the basic party organizations, increasing their role in the party life and effectiveness of their activities in social and professional communities. While considering these problems, the Political Bureau allowed for the opinions and suggestions relayed to party leadership representatives on March 16 by worker crews of the Bydgoszcz Province during numerous conversations and open meetings of basic party organizations. These were held in 21 enterprises and institutions with the participation of over 1,200 party members and candidates, and also non-party people most of whom were workers.

The discussions were lively, constructive, and critical. More than 200 persons, over half of them workers, spoke out.

It was said at the meetings that more activity on the part of the engineers, technicians, and young employees is one of the main conditions of fulfilling the socio-economic tasks.

The Political Bureau meeting was attended by representatives of party active [aktiv] of the Bydgoszcz Province. The bureau evaluated the aptness of party links and local administration to tackle their tasks connected with the new stage of the reform, and the results of the undertakings which have already been commenced. The province of Bydgoszcz was chosen as the venue of the session due to its economic performance which exceeds the national average.

The bureau pointed out the strongly differentiated effects obtained by various provinces, the fact also being signalled by comparative data.

According to the bureau's assessment, the pace of qualitative changes in the economy after the 3d CC plenary meeting continues to be insufficient. The bureau pointed to the necessity to intensify the political work related to the raeform's 2nd stage and said that the 3d plenum directives are being insufficiently materialized by enterprises.

Reaching the monetary and market equilibrium as a synonym of healthy economic and correct economic processes is one of the main goals of the economic policy. This was the context in which problems of prices and wags were discussed. Setting this sphere in order is a necessary condition of greater effectiveness of the mechanisms of the reform's second stage.

Decisions on prices, consulted with trade unions, shouuld contribute to an improvement in the economic production results which, in consequence, will modify both, wages and the recovery of market situation.

The embarkment of the reform's 2nd stage will be accompanied by a skilful combination of economic necessities and social reasons.

Care must be taken -- and this requires a swift action -- to prevent the triggering of an unjustified, unruly rise of conventional prices by the movement in official prices. We must more strictly prevent a pathological phenomena, the greedy amassment of riches at the expense of others, and all that strikes at the sense of social justice.

The Political Bureau emphasized that the period of preparations for signing collective contracts should be used for strengthening the motivative waging systems. Possibilities to cushion the price movement and strengthen the social shield protecting the hard ups [as received] must be sought intensively, with deep concern over the living standards of working people.

The Political Bureau acquainted themselves with the actions undertaken in the province of Bydgoszcz with an eye to making up for the aftermath of tough winter. The main cause of the present unsmoothed production consists in the severe shortage of raw and intermediate materials.

Questions of the nationwide review of structures and attestation of posts, from the highest to the lowest level, will be dealt with at one of the upcoming meetings of the Political Bureau.

The theses, the entire round of preparations for the 4th plenary meeting, were adopted as a sign of further democratization in the party life and consolidation of the subjectivity of the role played by basic party cells.

The approved enjoyed within the party by the formula of preparations for the 4th plenary meeting constitutes a political capital permitting to increase the role of the basic party cells in the implementation of the 10th PUWP Congress' decisions, the bureau emphasized.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE ECONOMIC COMMISSION MEETS

LD192150 Warsaw PAP in English 2118 GMT 19 Mar 87

[Text] Warsaw, March 19 -- The Commission for Economic Policy, Reform and Workers Self-Management operating at the PUWP CC held here today its inaugural session chaired by Marian Wozniak.

The meeting assessed Poland's economic performance in 1986 and formulated motions to help fulfill targets of this year's plan. They also discussed inflation generating factors and still inefficient ways of curbing it. According to specialists, on economic front the problem is likely to be solved in quite a short time.

The concern is however aroused by social effects of too radical sticking to the rules of "pure" economics. If we want to reach the market equilibrium quickly, curb inflation and make the reform-introduced economic mechanisms operate efficiently, we should take into account definite hardships, the meeting stressed. A long time activity against economic rules may delay some unpopular decisions but the problems will keep reoccurring later and with greater force.

The commission adopted a plan for work for the first half of this year and discussed the course and rules of controlling the implementation of a resolution of the 3rd CC plenum. The following issues will be examined: qualitative changes in the economy, implementation by the government of tasks stemming from the 3rd plenum resolution, initiatives by party bodies and organizations connected with the discussed problem and signals on threats and obstacles in implementing the resolution.

CEAUSESCU PAYS 'CORDIAL' VISIT TO PAKISTAN

Meets President Ziaul Haq

AU190939 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1950 GMT 18 Mar 87

[Text] Karachi AGERPRES 18/03/1987 -- On his way home, the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu had a friendly meeting in Karachi with Mohammad Ziaul Haq, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

The meeting passed under the sign of mutual esteem and consideration, in a friendly and most cordial atmosphere characteristic of the relations established between the two countries and peoples. President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu were welcomed by President Mohammad Ziaul Haq at the International Airport of Karachi.

The two heads of state expressed their satisfaction of meeting again, at having talks on the growth of the links between the two countries.

The talks were an opportunity to survey the current stage of the ties established between Romania and Pakistan, the way in which the decisions made during the previous meetings between the two countries' leaders had been carried into effect. It was stressed that over the past years the Romanian-Pakistani cooperation witnessed a favorable course, that new cooperation ventures were finalized in various economic branches and that a series of measures were translated into fact that led to the expansion and diversification of commercial exchanges. The two heads of state opined that favourable conditions were in place for a more powerful development of cooperation in production and the carrying through of projects of great importance for the two countries' economic progress. During the talks it was agreed that Romania and Pakistan further expand their cooperation in the economic, technical, scientific, cultural fields, in education, as well as in other areas of mutual interest.

The two presidents also exchanged opinions on the current international political situation. It was stressed that the two countries have identical positions and viewpoints on the major international issues, more particularly on nuclear disarmament, the peaceful settlement of interstate conflicts, the liquidation of underdevelopment and the establishment of a new world economic order. Special emphasis was placed on the need to do everything possible for an effective passage to tangible nuclear disarmament measures and understandings, for the removal of the danger of a world war.

The need was underscored that peoples, the democratic, progressive and anti-imperialist forces everywhere should take concerted and ever firmer actions to prevent the deterioration of the international situation, resume and consolidate the policy of detente, peace, security and collaboration. The two presidents highlighted that, to solve the complex problems facing mankind today in the peoples' interests, all the states, whatever their size, economic potential or social system, especially the small and medium-sized countries, directly interested in the promotion of a policy of international peace, security and collaboration should take an active part.

Prsidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Mohammad Ziaul Haq expressed the two countries' determination to further intensify their cooperation in the international arena, at the UN and other bodies, to make a growing contribution to the building of a world of peace, understanding and collaboration among nations.

The talks passed in a friendly atmosphere of mutual esteem and understanding.

'Friendly Talks' Held

AU190947 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0902 GMT 19 Mar 87

[Text] [no dateline as received] Wednesday, March 18, talks were held between President Nicolae Ceausescu of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Mme Elene Ceausescu and General Mohammad Ziaul Haq, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

The head of state of Pakistan expressed satisfaction at meeting again President Nicolae Ceausescu and at discussing together important aspects of the bilateral relations, considering this would contribute to a further developmen of the mutually advantageous collaboration between the two countries.

President Nicolae Ceausescu thanked for the reception extended to him and pointed out his belief that the new interview would be a moment of great importance in strengthening and expanding the collaboration between the two countries, in the interest of both peoples, of the cause of peace, understanding and cooperation in the world.

The talks occasioned an examination of the stage currently attained by the relations established between Romania and Pakistan and of the way there were implemented the decisions agreed upon during the previous interviews between the heads of the two countries. In agreement the sides pointed out that in recent years the Romanian-Pakistani collaboration has witnessed a favorable course, there have been concluded successfully new cooperation ventures in various economic branches and there have been applied a series of measures leading to an expansion and diversification of the commercial exchanges.

Setting out from the experience accumulated in the joint construction of the national oil refinery and of the oil unit in Karachi, and of certain cement mills, the two heads of state considered that favorable conditions continued to exist for a more powerful development of the collaboration and cooperation in production and the materialization of units that are highly important for the economic progress of the two countries. During the talks the sides agreed that Romania and Pakistan should further expand their collaboration and cooperation in the economic, technical, scientific, cultural, educational and other domains of joint interest for the two countries.

During the interview the sides expressed both countries' opinion to develop and expand the collaboration and cooperation in all the domanains, and to build new economic units that should stand as symbols of the strengthening friendship between the two peoples and of their collaboration in view of ensuring an independent development as well as economic and social progress.

The two presidents also exchanged opinions on the current international political situation. On this occasion, too, the fact was stressed that the two countries shared identical stances and points of view on fundamental questions of the international life, first of all on the questions of nuclear disarmament, the peaceful settlement of the inter-state conflicts, the eradication of underdevelopment and the setting in of a new international economic order. Special emphasis was placed on the need for everything to be done for an effective passage to concrete measures and undestandings regarding the nuclear disarmament and the removal of the danger of a world war that would inevitable turn into a nuclear catastrophe leading to the destruction of the very conditions for the existence of life on earth.

In the context the sides stressed the need for joint and ever firmer action of the peoples, of the democratic, progressive and anti-imperialist forces everywhere in view of halting the aggravation of the international situation, for a resumption and consolidation of the policy of detente, peace, security and collaboration based on the observance of all the states' independence and sovereignty, fully equal rights, noninterference in the domestic affairs and on each people's right to free development, with no foreign interference.

The two presidents pointed out the fact that in order to solve the complex problems of the contemporary world in a way to meet the peoples' interests there is a need for an active participation of all the states, irrespective of size, economic potential or social system, and particularly of the small and medium-sized countries which are directly interested in the promotion of a policy of international peace, security and collaboration. Setting forth the identity or considerable closeness of the stances taken by Romania and Pakistan on most of the important questions confronting the contemporary world, Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Mohammad Ziaul Haq expressed the resolve of the two countries to intensify their future collaboration in the international arena, within the U.N. and other bodies, in order to enhance their contribution to building a world of peace, understanding and collaboration among nations.

The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere of mutual esteem and understanding.

Exchange Toasts at Luncheon

AU190942 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2003 GMT 18 Mar 87

[Text] Karachi AGERPRES 18/03/1987 -- President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania and Mme Elena Ceausescu attended a luncheon given in their honour on Wednesday, March 18, by the president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Gen. Mohammad Ziaul Haq.

During the luncheon, President Mohammad Ziaul Haq and president Nicolae Ceausescu proposed toasts. In his toast, the president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Mohammad Ziaul Haq, expressed the belief that although short the visit would lead to further progress in the economic, technical, scientific and cultural cooperation and contribute to the expansions of the two countries' collaboration in all areas.

In his toast, Romania's president stressed that understandings were reached during the visit on the growth of economic cooperation, cooperation in production under various forms acceptable for both countries included.

President Nicolae Ceausescu said: Together with president Ziaul Haq, we decided to work so as to give new dimensions to this collaboration, and carry through such projects as to be genuine symbols of our peoles' friendship and cooperation for free, independent development, for their economic and social progress. Referring to current aspects of the international life, Nicolae Ceausescu mentioned the identity of opinions between Romania and Pakistan on questions related to peace and disarmament, to nuclear disasmament first and foremost, the eradication of underdevelopment and the establishment of a new world economic order.

Emphasizing that Romania is and militates for an exclusively peaceful, negotiated settlement of interstate litigious issues, Romania's president showed that everything possible should be done for the relations among all the countries to be underlain by the principles of full equality, respect for national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs and mutual advantage, non-recourse to the threat and use of force. [sentence as received]

Each people's right to free development, as it wishes, should be unswervingly observed, without any outside interference. What is commonly shared -- the ensurance of peace, disarmament, the need to liquidate underdevelopment and establish a new economic order, to rally all the peoples' efforts for the building of a world in which each nation can develop free, as it wishes -- should always be a starting point.

Pakistani Coverage of Visit

For Karachi radio reportage on the visit to Pakistan by President Ceausescu, including cooperation talks held with Pakistani President Mohammad Ziaul Haq, see the Pakistan section of the 18 March South Asia DAILY REPORT.

CEAUSESCU RETURNS TO BUCHAREST AFTER ASIAN TOUR

AU190950 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1940 GMT 18 Mar 87

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 18/3/1987 — Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu returned to Bucharest on Wednesday, March 18, after paying official goodwill visits to India, Bangladesh, Burma and Nepal.

Valentin Ceausescu also participated in the visits.

The head of the Romanian state was accompanied by Deputy Prime Minister Dimitrie Ancuta, Foreign Minister Ioan Totu, other officials. Upon their arrival at Bucharest-Otopeni International Airport President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu were welcomed by full and alternate members of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP secretaries of the CC of the RCP, members of the State Council and government, other officials, a large number of Bucharesters.

Present were members of the Embassies of the Republic of India, the People's Republic of Bangladesh and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to Bucharest.

CEAUSESCU ADDRESS AT DHAKA CIVIC RECEPTION

AU171025 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 14 Mar 87 p 3

[President Nicolae Ceausescu's address at a "meeting with representatives of residents of the City of Dhaka" on 13 March]

[Text] Mr Mayor, ladies and gentlemen: It gives me special pleasure to convey to you, the representatives of the ancient city of Dhaka, warm greetings with best wishes on behalf of the residents of Bucharest, the capital of Socialist Romania.

We are in Bangladesh on an official friendly visit at the kind invitation of President Ershad. We have held extensive talks with your country's president on cooperation between Romania and Bangladesh, and on a number of international issues. Together we have reached positive conclusions in connection with developing relations of economic, scientific, and cultural cooperation between our countries and peoples. On the basis of our positive ties and cooperation in a number of areas, we have agreed to expand various forms of cooperation, including joint companies, to broaden economic exchanges and cooperation with a view to furthering our countries' socioeconomic progress.

Although our visit is not a long one, I can state that we have gotten some extremely positive impressions about the beauty of your country's capital and the hospitality of your people.

Romania is going through an extensive socioeconomic development. Like Bangledesh, our country too was under foreign colonial and imperialist oppression for a long time. Forty-three years have passed since the Romanian people became full masters of their country, able to build a new, free, and independent life through their own efforts. From a backward stage of development, all our people have made great efforts to ensure socioeconomic progress. Today Romanian industry produces 115 times more than in 1944, agriculture 5 times more, and national revenue has increased 32 times over. We have extensively developed education, science and culture -- decisive factors for the progress of any nation and the independence of any people -- and on this basis have been able to improve our material and cultural standard of living. At the same time, we have developed broad international cooperation with all states, regardless of social system.

On the basis of our experience, I feel that any people or country lagging behind because of past colonial domination, can and must ensure appropriate socioeconomic development, and the independence, progress, and well-being of the entire nation. This is why, as friends of Bangladesh and its people, we look with great confidence to the future of your country. We are convinced that by making every effort in complete unity, you will be able to build a strong and independent Bangladesh, one that will ensure the well-being of the entire nation. (lively applause)

To ensure successful development, all people need peace. This is why Romania focuses its activity on the struggle for disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and on the total elimination of nuclear weapons which, if employed, could destroy mankind and all life on our planet.

With your country's president, we concluded that we must cooperate closely with others to do all we can for peace and for the free existence of each nation.

We speak out for the negotiated settlement of all conflicts between states. We believe that it is necessary to completely halt the policy of the use or threat of force and of interference in the affairs of other countries. Relations among all states must be based on full equality of rights, respect for independence and sovereignty and territorial integrity, and on noninterference in domestic affairs. (loud applause)

We firmly speak out for unwavering respect for each people's right to freely decide its road of development without outside interference. (prolonged applause)

We also held lengthy discussions on international economic issues. As is well known, as a result of the policy promoted by monopolist circles and by imperialists, and owing to the obsolete colonialist policy, an important number of states -- in fact the majority of states in the world -- still face the problem of underdevelopment. The situation of the developing countries has deteriorated even more in the last 10 years. Poor countries have accrued more than $1 billion in foreign debts, while developed countris have amassed hundreds of billions of dollars at the expense of developing states. Never before has there been such a gap between rich and poor countries, between the world's developed and developing states! The time has come to put an end to this situation!

We believe that the rich and poor countries must sit down together at a negotiating table to resolve current economic problems, creating the necessary conditions to eliminate poverty and ensure the socioeconomic progress of developing states. It is also in the interest of developed countries to seek solutions and to cooperate with developing states to ensure balanced progress for the world economy and for each nation.

People can no longer tolerate a few nations becoming very rich while others get poorer all the time. There must be a fundamental change in economic relations among states! We are firmly convinced that by acting in complete unity and solidarity, the developing countries can contribute to the success of negotiations and achieve the appropriate conditions for socioeconomic development.

There are numerous complex problems in the international arena; they must be resolved in a democratic way and with the participation of all nations. The small and medium-sized countries, the nonaligned, and the developing states can and must have a more important say in the international sphere of activity. In actual fact, the developing and nonaligned countries represent more than two thirds of the world's population -- and that is a tremendous force! A Romanian poet once said: "Do not forget that you are great in number and in force! If you wish you really can change the world!" We, the developing countries, represent a huge force. If united, we will be able to change the current political situation, and bring about a better and more just world in which each nation is able to develop freely and independently! There is room on our planet for each nation to live and develop in keeping with the great achievements of the modern scientific-technical revolution.

It is in this spirit that we discussed matters with your president, reaching the joint conclusion that we must strengthen Romania's and Bangladesh's cooperation with other developing countries, with the nonaligned, small and medium-sized states, and all peoples to achieve a world of justice, dignity, freedom, and independence. (loud applause)

This is why we are fully satisfied with this trip and its results. We are convinced that the bonds between Romania and Bangladesh will vigorously progress.

I would like to take this opportunity to offer best wishes for the prosperity, well-being, and peace of the friendly Bangladesh people. (prolonged applause)

I wish you, the representatives of the people, success in all your activities. May you achieve everthing that will contribute to the well-being of the people and strengthen the country's independence! (loud applause)

We will be very glad to have a delegation from the city of Dhaka and from the municipal leadership visit our country's capital. (applause)

Once again I express my hope for positive cooperation between Romania and Bangladesh!

May peace and cooperation among all nations triumph!

I wish you much good health and happiness! (loud, prolonged applause)

REPORTS OF ARMS FOR CONTRAS 'GROSS INSINUATION'

LD191458 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1341 GMT 19 Mar 87

[Text] Belgrade, March 19 (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav Government spokesman today described as false and a "gross insinuation" the writings in certain foreign newspapers which claim that military equipment for the anti-government forces in Nicaragua have been loaded in Yugoslav ports.

Official spokesman for the Yugoslav Foreign Secretariat Aleksander Stanic assessed as surprising the fact that this obvious fabrication has been carried by the Cuban news agency PRENSA LATINA.

Stanic recalled that Yugoslavia comprehensively urges a just and peaceful solution to the Central American crisis and that, to these ends, extends a principled political and, inasmuch as it is capable, corresponding material assistance to non-aligned Nicaragua towards defending this Central American country's revolutionary achievements.

Stanic also recalled that Yugoslavia upholds the inalienable right of the people of Nicaragua to decide on the paths of its own development and on the social-political system of the country, without external interference.

MOJSOV RELEASED FROM CLINIC AFTER 'SHORT STAY'

LD191754 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1650 GMT 19 Mar 87

[Text] Skopje, 19 Mar (TANJUG) -- Lazar Mojsov, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, who was taken ill today at a joint session of all three chambers of the Macedonian Assembly, has been allowed to go home following a short stay at the Skopje Medical Center clinic.

In his doctors' opinion, his state of health permitted this.

'PROBLEMS' MAR ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH EUROPE

LD162242 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2054 GMT 16 Mar 87

[Text] Brussels, March 16 (TANJUG) -- The European Community [EC] member countries' foreign ministers today assessed that there are "certain problems" in cooperation with Yugoslavia. As noted in the debate, the fact that Yugoslav Prime Minister Branko Mikulic recently sent a letter to the prime ministers of the twelve EC members urging the Community's greater trade and technological openness towards Yugoslavia is also an indication of this.

According to official EC sources, elements of the newly-created situation have been reviewed in order to adopt, with additional consultations, the EC's unified reply to the Yugoslav prime minister's letter.

It can be concluded from today's debate, however, that no substantial change should be expected in the EC countries' to date stand as far as greater openness for Yugoslav goods on the Community's market and more favourable conditions for Yugoslavia in the field of financial cooperation are concerned.

Official sources from the Council of Ministers said that the European Commission has been "encouraged to specially review ways to settle problems concerning the modernization of the Yugoslav transport infrastructure." This relates to the completion of the "Bratstvo-Jedinstvo" motorway and the modernization of Yugoslavia's railway network, for which the EC is also very interested due to its links with its member, Greece, and with the Near East.

Citing formal-institutional reasons, the EC has so far rejected Yugoslavia's demand for a bonus on the interest paid to the European Investment Bank on credits for the completion of the trans-Yugoslavia motorway and modernization of the railways.

The Yugoslav prime minister's letter, to which some of the EC countries' prime ministers have already responded individually, also points to the fact that trade between Yugoslavia and the EC is more or less stagnating and that Yugoslavia's trade deficit with the Twelve is growing again.

PRC'S CHEN MUHUA HOLDS ECONOMIC TALKS

LD181600 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1200 GMT 18 Mar 87

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Mar (TANJUG) -- Nenad Krekic, FEC member and federal secretary for foreign trade, held talks today with Chen Muhua, president of the People's Bank of China, in her capacity as head of the Chinese representatives on the mixed committee for economic, scientific, and technical cooperation. Accompanied by their aides, they discussed the topical question of promoting bilateral trade. During a detailed exchange of views, the two parties agreed that the volume of trade has not reached the expected level. They also highlighted the need for efforts to make negotiations and business cooperation between firms from the two countries more efficient. [passage indistinct]

Meets Bank Governor

LD190034 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2058 GMT 18 Mar 87

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Mar (TANJUG) -- Dusan Vlatkovic, governor of the Yugoslav National Bank, met today with Chen Muhua, state councillor, president of the People's Bank of China, and head of the Chinese representatives on the mixed committee for economic, scientific and technical cooperation. Chen Muhua is leading a Chineses delegation.

They discussed the promotion of relations and cooperation between banking institutions in the two countries. They also examined cooperation in international financial organizations.

LCY'S MUZEVIC RECEIVES CPSU STUDY DELEGATION

LD162045 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1209 GMT 16 Mar 87

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Mar (TANJUG) -- Boris Muzevic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today received a CPSU study delegation led by N.S. Igrunov, deputy chief of the Organizational Party Work Department of the CPSU Central Committee.

The CPSU study delegation, which is in our country as part of the program of cooperation between the LCY and the CPSU, examined questions concerning the ideo-political capability and Marxist education of LCY members.

GOVERNMENT REAFFIRMS COMMITMENT TO WAGE LAWS

AU191416 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 18 Mar 87 pp 1, 5

[J. Kesic report" "What Will Happen to Personal Incomes: The FEC Will Not Yield"]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 17 Mar -- For the time being, the FEC has no intention of giving up the implementation of the two intervention laws limiting the payment of personal incomes. This was announced at a press conference by FEC Members Svetozar Rikanovic and Janko Obocki, and Velimir Maskovic, assistant director of Yugoslavia's Social Accounting Service.

In his opening speech, Obocki noted that last year personal incomes rose far more quickly than labor productivity, seriously endangering savings in the economy. In real terms, they increased 10.1 percent in 1986 (nominally 108 percent), while productivity rose 0.9 percent. [passage omitted]

In the question and answer period that followed these opening remarks, in which all the known points were covered, journalists asked a number of questions. However, it would be difficult to say that they got proper answers to their key queries.

Sava Nikasinovic (VECERNJI LIST): The instructions on the implementation of the law limiting personal incomes say that personal incomes may be increased in proportion to the growth in productivity. As there are no uniform guidelines for calculating productivity, the basic yardstick will be the growth in revenue. If a work organization increases revenue by, say, 25 percent, because it has increased prices by that amount, does this mean it will be able to increase personal incomes by the same percentage?

Svetozar Rikanovic: The level of revenue will be the yardstick, as there is no other way of gauging productivity. However, this law does not regulate the movement of prices but of personal incomes. Its basic sense lies in the fact that the results of work should be determined first, and then personal incomes should be based on them, and not the other way around.

Ljubodrag Cudomirovic (POLITIKA): The existing average personal incomes in Serbia proper, on which the present pay scale is based, range between 5 and 47 million old dinars. The law has obviously not been selective. Under these circumstances, what will happen with education, for instance, which is in an unenviable position?

Svetozar Rikanovic: Both the Federal Government and the SFRY Assembly found it hard to pass such a law. We know that every group was not treated as it should have been, and that some people have been hurt, but the regulation is nevertheless fair for the majority. [passage omitted]

Finally, we have a moral right to talk about personal incomes, as all employees of federal bodies and organizations receive the same amount they did in June of last year, or the average of the third quarter. Personal incomes are even 10 percent below what they could have been according to the social accord that regulates them.

Vesna Kostic (EKSPRES POLITIKA): If this law were to be dropped for social reasons, would the FEC submit its resignation?

Svetozar Rikanovic: We have not considered resignation, as that would be the easy way out. Any other government would have faced the same problem. After all, the law was adopted by not the FEC, but by the SFRY Assembly. As such, it must be applied consistently and uniformly throughout the country, despite all the dissatisfaction. The FEC will insist on its enforcement.

Tomica Bozic (Zagreb TV): [passage omitted] What is the real extent of this dissatisfaction and these strikes?

Svetozar Rikanovic: I think we should come down to earth, for it seems there are more strikes in the media than in real life. Thus, numerous strikes were reported in Bosnia-Hercegovina, but there were actually only five. There have always been people who feared the political consequences of strikes, but we must recognize that the situation in the work-and-consumption field must be changed. It is easy to create dissatisfaction among those whose wages have been cut, but workers must be given complete information about the aims of this law, which they obviously lack. After all, the responsibiflity for what is happening to personal incomes does not rest solely with the FEC.

Several journalists asked which sociopolitical communities did not apply the law limiting personal incomes.

Velimir Maskovic: It was most widespread in Slovenia and to a somewhat lesser extent in Vojvodina and Kosovo, although there were cases when the law was signed in other communities, too.

From a number of interesting questions, we select a few more: Were there any strikes in organizations financed by the budget? Is it true that the Yugoslav Social Accounting Service and the National Bank of Yugoslavia increased the salaries of their workers enormously despite the law? Is it true that six federal under secretaries left for other jobs due to low wages?

Janko Obocki: It is not known if anyone employed in a budget-financed institution stopped work. Those in federal bodies and organizations certainly did not. However, some sociopolitical communities increased salaries before the law was enacted.

Velimir Maskovic: The reported increase in personal incomes in the Yugoslav Social Accounting Service is incorrect. I do not know about the National Bank of Yugoslavia.

Janko Obocki: It is true that a number of under secretaries and other cadres, and the most capable ones at that, did leave for better paying jobs due to their personal incomes. Others have said they will leave.

Although no one asked, Rikanovic said that well organized work organizations need not wait for 3 months and for their periodic accounts before they begin adjusting personal incomes. They may prepare accounts on a monthly basis, and increase earnings according to the law.

[The following two answers are published in bold print and boxed within the body of the item]

Svetozar Rikanovic: The reduction of personal incomes resulting from the enforcement of the intervention law will not lead to earnings below the level of guaranteed personal incomes, as the Constitution is "senior" to this legislation. This means that workers will get the minimum guaranteed personal income regardless of the law, but the question is who will provide the money.

Janko Obocki: Dissatisfaction with the restrictions on wages was most pronounced in Croatia, Bosnia-Hercegovina, and Serbia, and far less so in Montenegro, Macedonia, and Kosovo, which are facing a liquidity shortage in any case. On average, earnings were reduced by 1 to 3 million old dinars.

Work stoppages occurred at 5 collectives in Bosnia-Hercegovina with 1,800 employees; at 1 Montenegran collective with 560 workers; at 36 Croatian work collectives with 6,500 workers; at 11 Slovenian collectives (number of employees unknown); in 10 Serbian collectives with 1,104 workers; at 2 work organizations in Kosovo with 500 employees; and at 5 collectives in Vojvodina with 385 workers. There were no stoppages in Macedonia, but there was agitation to strike at the Skopje Steel Mill and in a textile work organization.

NO WORK STOPPAGES REPORTED IN CROATIA 17 MAR

AU191441 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 18 Mar 87 p 5

[S. Modric report: "Life Is Out of Step With Plans"]

[Excerpts] Zagreb, 17 Mar -- According to the Information Service of the Croatian Trade Unions, which gathers data on work stoppages in the republic, there were no strikes in Croatia today. It added the proviso "as far as we know," just to be on the safe side.

Nevertheless, the number one theme in a large number of work organizations remains the introduction of the FEC's intervention law on the temporary restriction of personal incomes, which has caused a good many republican associated labor organizations to lose their cool. [passage omitted]

Problems Remain [subhead]

According to some, the 22 strikes that have taken place in Croatia since the enforcement of the intervention law began should no longer be discussed. They say the number of workers that took part in the strikes should not be listed ("as their number is negligible in comparison to the total labor force"), and that one should not confuse extraordinary meetings held in some of the republic's associated labor organizations with work stoppages.... The fact that dissatisfied workers in the port of Zadar, TANG of Nova Gradiska, TEKOS of Osjek, Josip Kras of Karlovac, and other organizations have returned to work already is a great thing. However, the problems that caused the strikes and the other excitement remain on the "agenda." [passage omitted]

Slavko Friscic, president of the Varazdin Commune trade unions, said today there were no strikes there, but that the situation is fairly serious, as the bulk of incomes has yet to be paid, and will be done between 20 and 30 March.

Out of 30,000 workers in the Varazdin area, 25,000 will have their incomes reduced by 20 or as much as 30 percent. [passage omitted]

According to Mile Vorkapic, 14,000 employees in Rijeka were "overpaid" 6 billion dinars. [passage omitted]

Employees of primary and secondary schools, cultural institutions, preschool centers, and the health service describe the situation as very serious. [passage omitted]

MACEDONIAN WORKERS HOLD STRIKE 'RECORD'

AU191205 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 18 Mar 87 p 5

[I. Kocan report: "All This Because of Incomes"]

[Excerpts] Skopje, 18 Mar -- With 140 registered strikes in which 23,045 workers took part, and with 202,245 working hours lost, the Macedonian SR holds an absolute national record for the number of workers taking part in stoppages last year. This was announced at a session of the Presidium of the Republican Council of Macedonian Trade Unions.

The most common reasons for the stoppages were worker dissatisfaction with personal incomes (35.71 percent), delays in payment (30 percent), and then reduced personal incomes, inconsistent application of self-managing regulations on earning and distributing income, mistakes in the calculation of pay, poor working conditions, and inadequate information for workers. [passage omitted]

In the past 2 and 1/2 months there were 26 known new stoppages, although it is possible there were more, according to Blagoja Stanovski, secretary of the Macedonian Trade Unions Council. [passage omitted]

Sanitation Stoppage Continues

LD191914 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1715 GMT 19 Mar 87

[Text] Skopje, 19 Mar (TANJUG) -- Employees of the City Sanitation Work Organization in Skopje still refuse to go to work outside the organization. As a result, piles of trash have been left uncollected throughout the town.

Efforts by all municipal bodies and socio-political organizations in the collective to find a solution have yet to produce any results. Ljubomir Ognjanovski, director general of the Communal Services Work Organization, has submitted his resignation. This does not solve the matter, since low personal incomes (trash collectors receive 37,000 dinars) are the consequence of losses incurred by this Skopje work organization last year.

The LC Action Conference and this work organization's trade union will meet this afternoon to find a way out of the present situation.

One cause of the work stoppage is the failure to implement last year's decision to increase personal incomes by 30 percent. Though this was done after the start of the work stoppage, employees are now demanding a 100 percent raise.

ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT ON LABOR LAW, NEW CHAMBER

LD181438 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0945 GMT 18 Mar 87

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 18 Mar (TANJUG) -- "It is realistic to expect the changes and amendments to the Law on Associated Labor to be adopted by the end of October. This is one of the SFRY Assembly's most important tasks and the delegates will undoubtedly do their best to see it through.

The draft legislation on changes and amendments to the Law on Associated Labor was drawn up on the basis of publicly debated proposals. This will undoubtedly speed up and facilitate the completion of this important job."

SFRY Assembly President Ivo Vrandecic stressed this in a talk with TANJUG correspondents. He also emphasized that work on changing the SFRY Constitution and the Law on Associated Labor will provide the theme for the Assembly's overall activity this year and in 1988. [passage omitted]

As for the idea of introducing a chamber of associated labor in the SFRY Assembly, Ivo Vrandecic said:

"In my opinion, the formation of a chamber of associated labor in addition to the existing two would not automatically ensure associated labor's greater influence on our policy. Chambers of associated labor already exist in the municipalities, republics, and provinces. As a rule, they are the most influential of all assembly chambers. Everything decided in the SFRY Assembly has already been through these chambers but, nevertheless, it is often said that laws or resolutions passed by the SFRY Assembly do not entirely reflect the wishes and needs of associated labor. I feel that too much is being unjustifiably expected from the possible introduction of a chamber of associated labor in the SFRY Assembly. After all, the majority of delegates in the existing chambers come from associated labor." [passage omitted]

According to Vrandecic, the upcoming changes to the Constitution provide an opportunity to reexamine those provisions setting out the term of office for top officials in the SFRY Assembly.

"I entirely agree," he explained, "that the 1-year term of the SFRY Assembly's president and the presidents of the SFRY Assembly's chambers shoud be extended. I firmly believe this would have a positive impact on its efficiency. In my personal opinion, the 1-year mandate is an unfortunate solution. Although collective work and responsiblilty could be maintained without [as received] 1-year mandates, extended terms of office would increase the reponsibility of individual officials," Vrandecic stressed.

Reference was also made to a topic that has long been characteristic of the Assembly's work: The frequent use of the emergency procedure to adopt laws and measures.

"It is true that in the past few months we have had to resort to the emergency procedure more often than usual," Vrandecic said. "However, you must agree that the country's economic situation is unusual. Emergency measures and regulations are an instrument to halt negative economic trends and avoid large-scale disruptions.

"In my view, except when it is truly necessary, emergency procedures should be avoided, as they do not leave enough time for solutions to be tested and their possible effects examined. They also exclude the participation of a large section of delegates in the drafting of solutions, which could negatively affect their quality." [passage omitted]

Ivo Vrandecic also addressed the question of consensus.

"In a federal system," he noted, "it is quite normal for certain issues to be resolved by consensus. True, reaching an agreement by consensus can delay the adoption of decisions and solutions. However, our Constitution provides for those instances when republican and provincial assemblies fail to reach agreement. In such cases the FEC can ask the SFRY Presidency to pass temporary measures. In other words, in certain circumstances, our assembly system allows the problem of consensus to be resolved by introducing temporary measures, which exist as a legal mechanism in our system but should be used only when called for by the Constitution."

"However, as president of the SFRY Assembly, I have no influence over the quality of individual solutions. As such, I cannot take any responsibility for them, since the president's duties are strictly defined by the Constitution. As president I feel responsible for my constitutionally stipulated tasks, which include: coordinating and planning the work of the SFRY Assembly's chambers and bodies in cooperation with the Assembly's vice president and the presidents of both chambers; I am also responsible for the Assembly's procedures, its collaboration with other bodies and organizations in the Federation, with the republics and autonomous provinces, and with the parliaments of other countries. In other words, the president is responsible for the Assembly's operation. Perhaps there is scope for reexamining the status and functions of its president."

5 REPUBLICS, 2 PROVINCES BACK CONSTITUTION CHANGE

LD192341 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2243 GMT 19 Mar 87

[Text] Belgrade, March 19 (TANJUG) -- The assemblies of five Yugoslav republics and two autonomous provinces have upheld the proposal by the highest state leadership to approach changes in the country's Constitution.

The Republics of Slovenia and Bosnia-Hercegovina took decisions on the matter yesterday, and Croatia, Serbia and Macedonia, as well as the Autonomous Provinces of Vojvodina and Kosovo, today. The Republican Assembly of Montenegro should declare itself on the proposal by the end of the month.

The unanimous belief that changes in the basic law of the country would contribute towards a quicker settlement of present economic difficulties and social crisis in Yugoslavia, and that they would open up prospects for further development of socialist selfmanagement democracy -- was expressed in debates in the republican and provincial assemblies. The position of the Presidency of Yugoslavia that the changes should cover the normative part of the Constitution while leaving its principles, as the basis of Yugoslavia's socialist selfmanagement system, unchanged -- was upheld in the debates.

Speaking on the State Presidency's proposal in the Republican Assembly of Macedonia, Vice-President of the Presidency Lazar Mojsov warned that the progressive forces of Yugoslavia led by the League of Communists "will not hesitate on their onward course." He assessed that "processes of disintegration" were present in various spheres of life in Yugoslavia, as were also autarky and voluntarism in economic and political decision-making, and concluded that "more determined and courageous moves" were needed in both the constitutional system and practice.

Agreement on constitutional changes, expressed in the Republican Assembly of Croatia, was accompanied by the message that the scheduled public debate on that matter must not be a "call to antisocialist alternatives and counter-revolutionary intentions." The Croatian Assembly suggested that direct elections of candidates to the republican assemblies, the Federal Assembly and the Presidency of Yugoslavia should be introduced through constitutional changes.

The Assembly of Serbia believed that changes in the Federal Constitution should more precisely define the relations between this republic and its two Autonomous Provinces, Vojvodina and Kosovo. Some provisions of the present Constitution were assessed as reducing Serbia to its narrow area, while equating the provinces in some respects with the republics.

On the basis of agreement expressed by the republican and provincial assemblies, the Federal Chamber of the Assembly of Yugoslavia is expected to adopt on March 30 a decision to approach changes in the country's Constitution. After that, the Assembly's constitutional commission will prepare a draft of concrete changes in the basic law to be put on public debate throughout Yugoslavia.